

Russia warns American journalists on trial reports

The Russians have accused the American press and officials in the Carter Administration of trying to distort world opinion on the trials of two Soviet dissidents, Mr Alexander Ginzburg and Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, which open today. Tass says the Americans are intervening in Soviet internal affairs by attempting to influence the courts.

Tass hints at another spying charge

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, July 9

On the eve of the most important dissident trials in the Soviet Union for several years, the Russians today accused the American press and certain members of the Carter Administration of attempting to impose on world public opinion their own distorted viewpoint of the trials.

The comment by Tass is a clear reply to the statement issued by Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, on the trials of Anatoly Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg.

It suggested that the Americans themselves were to be implicated in the charges against the two men and suggested that the charge of espionage is to be brought against another person apart from Mr Shcharansky.

Tass said that American officials, whose views were reflected in some organs of the American press, wanted to bring pressure to bear on the course of the trials without waiting for the courts to open hearings and establish in detail criminal cases according to the procedure established in law.

Calling this interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs, Tass went on: "These gentlemen apparently forget elementary norms of international law."

It is admissible in Western countries to influence the courts before they pronounce their decisions. But it is not as far as we know, persons attempting to influence the courts of justice in the United States are liable to be prosecuted under the law.

Tass went on to say that the American press and officials were trying to influence the courts of justice in the United States. He said that the American press and officials were trying to influence the courts of justice in the United States.

The comment consistently refers to "distorted" news. So far it is only been said that Mr Shcharansky is to be tried in Moscow tomorrow, while Mr Ginzburg's trial is in Kaluga, 100 miles from the capital. And only Mr Shcharansky has been charged with espionage for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr Ginzburg's charge is the most serious of anti-Soviet propaganda, which in the past has been used to justify the arrest and imprisonment of Soviet dissidents. Mr Shcharansky has been charged with espionage for the Central Intelligence Agency.

There is a little patience, patience, and it will be made to be a trial who is actually responsible for these trials? The Soviet media, in comparison with the Western media, have already indicated Mr Ginzburg's guilt. He has been called a traitor.

The Soviet Union has already announced its appeal from the trial. It has said that it will not accept the verdict. It has said that it will not accept the verdict.

Professor's body found
The body of Professor George Kemmer was found in the Welsh hills yesterday.

The discovery was made by a hiker on a hillside near the village of Llanidloes. The body was found in a field near the village of Llanidloes.

Professor Kemmer, who was 56, left his home in Llanidloes, North Wales, on a fortnight ago. He was thought to be going to his home in Llanidloes, North Wales, on a fortnight ago.

Former Iraq Prime Minister shot in London

By a Staff Reporter

General Abdul Razzak al-Naif, a former Prime Minister of Iraq, was shot and seriously wounded outside the Intercontinental Hotel, Hyde Park, yesterday. A passer-by chased a man at the scene, huddled him into a taxi, and drove him to St. Vincent Street police station.

Scotland Yard said last night that they were questioning an Arab about the shooting.

General Naif, aged 44, left the hotel at about 10.45 am and started to enter a taxi. A man who had been loitering in the street came up behind him and fired several shots, one of which hit him in the back of the head. He was taken to the intensive care unit at Westminster Hospital where his condition last night was serious.

The police cordoned off the hotel and appealed for witnesses. One bullet marked a pillar of the hotel on the Park road on the other side of the road. A black Rolls-Royce was standing in the middle of the road between the two hotels.

Mr Richard Wright, a tourist official who has just seen a party off to Windsor, said: "We heard a very loud report, which seemed to be a backfire. There were five or six reports, although some people say they heard only four. There was a shriek that a man had been shot, but I did not see him fall. Then we saw three people giving chase, two of them in a black car, and one in a white car."

Det. Chief Supt William Huckleby asked reporters to identify the man who had chased the Arab or to publish his photograph, "since by doing so you will be placing him in jeopardy."

General Naif was Prime Minister of Iraq from 1968 to 1973. He fled the country after a coup in 1968. He was sentenced to death in his absence. Later that year he survived an attempted assassination by three young Iraqis in London. His wife was shot and wounded in the attack at their home in Bryanston Square, London. General Naif acquired Jordanian nationality in 1973.

Mr Dayan to attend London talks

From Michael Krippe
Jerusalem, July 9

Israel's Cabinet decided today to accept the invitation for Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister, to meet his Egyptian counterpart, Mr Hosni Mubarak, in London on July 18. It reiterated, however, that it rejected the proposals for a Middle East settlement submitted by Egypt last week.

A statement said the Egyptian proposals were unacceptable, and by their very nature, could not lead to the establishment of peace in the Middle East or the conclusion of peace treaties with Israel.

Mr Dayan, it said, would present Israel's position at the London conference, with the view to resuming the work of the Egyptian-Israeli political committee and the promotion of the peace-making process, limited to the conclusion of peace treaties.

The work of the Egyptian-Israeli political committee was cut short when President Sadat, the Egyptian leader, abruptly ended his team from the negotiations.

The Jerusalem government has given the impression that it is acquiescing only reluctantly to the London meeting. Vienna President Sdov and Mr Spengler, the Israeli Foreign Minister, had previously said that the Israeli Government would not accept the Egyptian proposals.

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Heaving on 27-ft paddles, two of the Barriër Beaver's five-man crew helping their craft to second place in the seven-mile Thames barge driving race. The winner was Balmoral.

Britain seeks substantial changes in plan for EEC currency zone

By Caroline Atkinson

The British Government believes that major problems remain to be solved before the proposed new zone of European currency stability can become a reality.

Officials last night tried to counteract the impression that the Prime Minister, who was unhappy with the outcome of the EEC leaders' summit in Bremen, which called for a new European currency arrangement.

They stressed that the so-called Franco-German plan, described in some detail at the end of the official communiqué, was merely a "scheme" and not "the final scheme."

Britain appears to be hoping that "substantial modifications" to the plan may be made over the next six months as finance ministers and officials work out the details.

In particular, the Government believes that the rules should obligate surplus countries to expend and reduce their trade surpluses, just as deficit countries have to adjust to close their trade gap.

Where this is impossible, rate changes must be allowed. The thoughts of the heads of state of the major Western countries are now turning to the Bonn summit, which takes place next Sunday and Monday.

The American, Japanese and Canadian leaders will join the British, French, German and Italian to discuss world economic problems.

Over the past weeks, hopes that positive action to stimulate the world economy will result from the Bonn meeting have been steadily fading.

The topic of most importance for in the past 48 hours, but obviously it is desirable to make some move back towards more stability in the currency of the Community, and indeed more widely than that."

"One would need to see that our own economy was in the right condition to make such a move. The diversion from our own economic performance and most of the Community economies is such that we would have to look at the plan very cautiously."

Sir Geoffrey said that the Opposition must agree with the Government's plan to bring more stability and discipline into the relationships between currencies and between economies. But he would not favour the present plan as so far disclosure as the budgetary way to achieve that.

Earlier, in a BBC radio interview, Sir Geoffrey had said that after four years of Labour government Britain was in no position "to come alongside" other currencies. "Mr Callaghan recognises that," he said. "It is the price we have to pay for his failure to manage the economy properly."

Sir Geoffrey said that Mr Callaghan had hesitated about the plan. He said that the plan was a "very civilized place in which to live and work."

Riot police action in Pamplona condemned

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, July 9

Revelry turned to rioting at the famous San Fermin bull-fight festival in the northern Spanish city of Pamplona this weekend, resulting in one death, 125 injuries, over 100 burnt cars and serious damage to shops, government offices and the offices of a right-wing newspaper.

Today provincial and municipal authorities condemned what they said was police over-reaction. The city council, at an emergency meeting this afternoon, decided to ask the Government for the immediate withdrawal of all riot police from the streets of Pamplona.

It described a charge by police in the bullring on Saturday as "violent and out of all proportion." Senior Ignacio Llano, the Civil Governor, said that the police action in the bullring, which preceded the riots, was "unfortunate and unnecessary."

The Interior Minister today sent three more companies of specially-trained riot police to the uneasy city and promised an investigation.

Thousands of tourists, many of whom had been trapped inside the crowded bullring on Saturday when police entered firing rubber bullets and smoke grenades, began to leave. Today's bullfight was called off, and organizers were considering moving the festival.

The disturbances began on Saturday, the third day of the week-long fiesta, as the bullfight ended, when a group of youths jumped in to the ring and unfurled a green banner before the 17,000 spectators. The banner called for the release of all Basque prisoners.

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to the British will be that of growth. They hope—but do not necessarily expect—that the Germans will announce new measures to stimulate their growth. However, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, may prefer to wait to decide on this until the end of July when his Cabinet will discuss the German budget for next year.

The American contribution to the summit was expected to be a commitment on the reduction of their energy imports.

However, President Carter's room for manoeuvre has been severely limited by Congress. He may hint at executive measures to limit imports to be taken if the Energy Bill still circulating through Congress meets further problems. However, he is unlikely to jeopardize what remains of the Bill by announcing new measures in Bonn.

The Americans are also pessimistic about the progress of the trade talks under way to EEC proposals on agriculture are unsatisfactory.

Resistance to proving protectionism was one of the five points in the plan put forward by Mr James Callaghan for discussion at Bonn.

The British will not move far up this unless they are satisfied with the progress of the surplus countries. Germany and Japan, to expand their economies and close their trade surpluses. The Japanese will be pushed on this at Bonn, but few people expect them to agree on any major concessions.

A new initiative on aid to the developing countries is one area where real progress may be made at Bonn. The British are

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Davies plea for Britain to help in Rhodesia poll

Britain should help Rhodesia to organize the general election for majority rule proposed under the terms of the internal agreement, Mr John Davies, the Conservative spokesman for foreign affairs, told The Times on his return from Salisbury. He said that Rhodesia would not support the renewal of sanctions in November if the Rhodesia poll was imminent.

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Farmers concerned about harvest

The effect of cold and damp on the harvest is worrisome farmers. Concern has been expressed by contributors throughout Britain to the latest crop survey compiled by The Times. The farmers' apprehension is in marked contrast to the optimism expressed earlier by members of the Government's farm advisory service.

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Whitehall unions challenge ministry

Civil Service unions, at loggerheads with the Civil Service Department over the introduction of industrial democracy, meet today to plan their next move. There have been no negotiations since Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the staff side of the National Whitley Council, refused to meet department officials in April.

Pay pact: Union chiefs have clearly told ministers there can be no TUC Government pact on a phase four pay policy.

Washington: Women demonstrating for equal rights march on Capitol Hill.

Budgetary allergy: As many as six million Britons risk "budgetary" fanatics' lung, caused by dust from the birds and their droppings.

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Letters: On the British Information Service to New York from Lord Gorman and Sir Peter Jay; on the British Information Service to New York from Lord Gorman and Sir Peter Jay; on the British Information Service to New York from Lord Gorman and Sir Peter Jay.

Cricket: Randall in England party for one-day tour; on why China is worried about Nato; Eric Monaghan on the search for the missing votes; Roger Bartholomew; on why China is worried about Nato; Eric Monaghan on the search for the missing votes; Roger Bartholomew; on why China is worried about Nato; Eric Monaghan on the search for the missing votes; Roger Bartholomew.

Business: Diary in Europe: Another reprieve for the Bussac textile empire; Business management: Now a big British company is being tempted to move its headquarters overseas.

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HOME NEWS

Civil Service unions and ministry at loggerheads on proposals to achieve industrial democracy

By Peter Heoossy

General secretaries of the Civil Service unions will meet privately at an hotel in London tomorrow to plan the latest of a series of increasingly tense exchanges of notes with the Civil Service Department about the introduction of industrial democracy into government departments.

Negotiations halted abruptly in April, when Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the staff side of the National Whitley Council, refused on behalf of all Civil Service unions to attend a meeting with Civil Service Department officials to arrange joint reviews of industrial practices.

Mr Gordon Burrett, deputy secretary in charge of the department's pay group, had offered in a letter dated April 10 to chair a meeting of general secretaries and establishment officers from the main departments. The staff side took strong exception to the contents of a paper attached to Mr Burrett's letter.

Replying to Mr Burrett on April 19, Mr Kendall said: "It displays a complete lack of understanding of what the staff side are seeking to achieve in this area and illustrates graphically the wide gulf that exists between the two sides on this matter."

A later exchange of notes, even sharper in tone, containing accusations of bad faith on both sides, concluded with Mr Kendall telling Mr Burrett that the staff side's ideas are "the opportunity (hardly valuable) to participate in an in-glorious punch-up."

In November, 1976, the national staff side asked for more consultation on cash, terms, estimates, new legislation, location of work, more information from government departments, a standstill arrangement pending resolution of disputes, a strengthening of dispute procedures at local level, changes in conciliation and arbitration practice and experiments in management participation in government work of a commercial nature in, for example, dockyards and ordnance factories.

After a long delay because of the preparation of the Government's White Paper on industrial democracy, whose



Mr Kenneth Thomas: Warning on industrial action.

contents did not cover the Civil Service when published in May, the Civil Service Department sent proposals to the staff side for a programme of joint discussions about improving the Whitley system upon which Whitehall's industrial relations have been based since 1919. Mr Burrett's paper offered reviews of the workings of the Whitley framework at national and departmental level, the informal provision of information and consultation, the scope for participation in management bodies, dispute procedures and arbitration practices.

Lying behind the department's hesitation about some of the staff side's ideas is the primacy of elected ministers in determining policy and the methods of administration to implement it. Its reservations found succinct expression in a letter to Mr Kendall from Mr John Pestic, an assistant secretary in the department. He

The formulation of government policy must remain an exclusive ministerial responsibility, and ministers cannot relinquish their public interest, national security and the confidentiality of government information; or their control over the efficiency and cost of central government. This means in practice that some of the national staff side's proposals, wider arbitration, and also prior consultation on estimates and other policy issues, raise very considerable difficulties.



Mr William Kendall: Refused to attend meeting.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, the largest and most militant Whitehall union, was particularly incensed at the department's unwillingness to contemplate standstill arrangements for dispute of local level, where, he believed, the Whitley system has broken down. Without fast dispute procedures to supersede cumbersome Whitley practices, an unnecessary increase in direct industrial action would be inevitable, he said last week.

The Civil Service Department's approach is being strangled by the reactionary attitudes of permanent secretaries and their reluctance to recognize the reality of industrial action in the Civil Service today. The whole tone of the department's paper to us was put off the issue. It seemed to me to be a classic, old-fashioned device to set up a series of working parties and to go on labelling like an elephant and produce a mouse.

The staff side recognizes that full industrial democracy in Whitehall, "seals in the Cabinet" as Mr Thomas put it, is a nonsense. Their real concern, he continued, was to change arrangements at local level where office managers can, in cases of dispute, override staff-side complaints and ensure a continuation of work by "administrative action" under the Whitley system. That, he said, would leave his members no alternative on occasion but to walk out.

Union chiefs rule out another pay pact

By Paul Routledge

Union leaders have made it clear to ministers that there can be no agreement between the TUC and the Government on a Phase Four of incomes policy, Mr Mosyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night.

But the unions recognize that the Prime Minister may successfully go over their heads with a direct appeal to workers to moderate their pay expectations when the 10 per cent guideline expires three weeks today.

The outcome of that delicate manoeuvring is likely to be widespread acquiescence in the Cabinet's unilateral extension of restraint on wage bargaining, while the unions collaborate with ministers on a wider economic package to put before the electorate.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Evans, one of the TUC's team of six on the National Economic Development Council, the negotiators directly with the Government, said: "There will be no agreement between the TUC and the Government on pay, but there will certainly be an understanding that the Government have a right to govern. If they want to go over our heads on the sort of settlements that ought to be arrived at, that is a matter for them and we cannot stop them."

He went on to say that the kind of understanding that existed in any democracy, he added, "Whoever happens to be in charge of public affairs has the right to appeal to the whole of the nation."

He forecast that the two-million black vote of the transport workers would be cast behind a move by the National Union of Mineworkers formally to commit the TUC conference in September to oppose an extension of the social contract.

Miners' leaders are expected to draw up the terms of their anti-incomes policy motion on Thursday, the day after the TUC Economic Committee meets to discuss the motion. Private meetings with ministers.

The absence of a formal deal with the unions is not likely to deter the Chancellor of the Exchequer from proceeding with plans to make clear that the Government will seek to reduce the general level of wage settlements in the 1978-79 bargaining round. Mr James Callaghan has told the unions that many of them will not be happy to do this. The Cabinet's next guideline, expected to put increases to the 5 to 8 per cent range.

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Half Labour voters against more state ownership Nationalization issue 'an albatross'

By Our Political Correspondent

Strong support for those in the Labour Party who think that it stands to lose votes at the next general election if it commits itself to more nationalization is provided by a public opinion poll conducted by Opinion Research Centre. The results, published today, indicate that 78 per cent of all voters believe it would be in the best interests of the country if the party decided to drop further nationalization plans.

The survey is based on interviews with 1,175 people aged over 18 between June 15 and 20. One hundred constituencies were covered.

Of the Labour supporters, 57 per cent thought that their party should drop nationalization plans and 43 per cent were in favour of continuing with them. When asked which industries they favoured for nationalization, those in favour did not focus on any particular industry but mentioned oil, the airlines, insurance companies, banking, the car industry, transport and hire-purchase firms. The results of the main

O: IN GENERAL, DO YOU THINK THAT NATIONALIZATION HAS OR HAS NOT BEEN A SUCCESS IN BRITAIN?						
	All	C	Lab	L	Union mbs	Employed public sector
Has been	19	6	39	18	23	24
Has not been	71	87	49	72	69	68
Don't know	10	7	12	10	8	8

Q: DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE IF THE LABOUR PARTY DECIDED TO DROP OR TO CONTINUE PLANS FOR FURTHER NATIONALIZATION?						
	All	C	Lab	L	Union mbs	Employed public sector
Drop	78	94	57	82	75	78
Continue	19	2	31	7	19	16
Don't know	9	4	12	11	6	6

questions are shown in the accompanying tables.

One question was whether people would be more or less likely to support Labour if it dropped nationalization plans. Among all voters 69 per cent said it would make no difference; 67 per cent of Labour supporters also said it would make no difference to their vote. The poll was carried out as part of a survey of public attitudes towards private enter-

prise for more than thirty large companies which, according to Opinion Research Centre, "are concerned to improve their communications, both with their own employees and with the general public." It is asserted that the results confirm in full measure the view attributed to the Prime Minister that this [nationalization] is the albatross hanging around the neck of the Labour Party.

Rail union to debate wage policy

From Christopher Thomas

Mr James Callaghan this week faces the last of the big union conferences to try to persuade a reluctant trade union movement to agree to a fourth year of pay restraint.

He travels to Llandudno on Wednesday to address delegates, representing 178,000 members of the National Union of Railwaysmen, traditionally one of Labour's staunchest supporters.

Later that day, or on Thursday, the union will formulate its attitude to another year of moderation. Judging by precedent, the NUR will not rock the boat. But Mr Sidney Weighell, the general secretary, is looking for an agreement covering prices, social services, education, economic strategy, public ownership and investment.

Disatisfaction with phase Three emerges clearly from the survey. One from Glasgow criticizes pay strategy "that has directly imposed on the trade union movement a regressive wage policy". It adds that "the living standards of our people have been drastically reduced to a point beyond further acceptance and it is now imperative that the trade union movement reassess itself."

Another motion, from Southampton, says that the "unions have been asked to attend, and be told that the pressures on European MPs would be lighter."

He had a majority of 1,917 in October, 1974, and 5,132 in

Tory MP to try for Commons and Europe

By Our Political Correspondent

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, Conservative MP for Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, and a member of the British delegation to the European Parliament for five and a half years, said yesterday that he had the support of his constituency association for his intention, if adopted for a European constituency, to stand for direct election to the European Assembly next year.

He is the first Conservative MP to announce that he will stand for election to the European Assembly. About half a dozen others are known to be interested, but apparently they have decided not to declare themselves until they see how the next election goes. If Mrs Thatcher is elected, she will have to win in October by a narrow majority, they would obviously hesitate before deciding to go for a dual mandate.

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the party, is anxious to avoid predictions that might affect Mrs Thatcher's parliamentary numbers in the spring. He hinted at a meeting of the 1972 Committee of backbenchers on June 15 that MPs would have to choose between Westminster and Europe.

Sir Brandon, who hopes to put his name forward for the Central London European constituency, said that in five and a half years he had not missed a Commons division whenever asked to attend, and he thought the pressures on European MPs would be lighter.

He had a majority of 1,917 in October, 1974, and 5,132 in

February, 1974. He is bound to be a target for anti-Europeans in the next election.

The European constituencies have still to be finally settled, but all parties hope to proceed with selection conferences from December onwards.

Objections to the boundaries of the constituencies have been lodged with the Boundary Commission. The Conservative Party has criticized some Greater London boundaries on the grounds that boroughs should not be divided up between different constituencies. One of those complaints involves Barnet, Finchley, and Haringey, where Mr. Thorneycroft is the MP; others concern Enfield, Southgate, Greenish, and Newham, North-East London.

In the north of England, the Conservative Party wants the constituency of Richmond, North Yorkshire, moved from the European constituency of Durham and put into the Cleveland constituency. It says that Eastington should be moved to the Durham constituency from Cleveland because of local ties.

In Scotland it is proposed that the North of Scotland constituency should be reconstituted. The Highlands and Islands in Wales the Conservative Party has proposed a new South Wales Coast constituency which would retain the community of interest between Newport, Cardiff, Penarth and Barry. It also suggests there should be a South Wales Valleys constituency to preserve present links.

Councils consider claiming for Eleni V pollution

By John Young

Representatives of the four local authorities most directly affected by oil pollution from the Greek tanker Eleni V are to meet tomorrow to discuss claims for compensation. The tanker was wrecked in a collision off the Essex coast on May 6 and blown up by the Royal Navy more than three weeks later.

Norfolk and Suffolk county councils will, at the very least, expect to be fully reimbursed for the cost of removing thousands of tons of oil-drenched sand and shingle and transporting them to refuse dumps inland.

Norfolk council alone reckons to have shifted about 20,000 tons and, despite early fears by farmers and residents

that oil from the dumps would seep into the surrounding soil, the operation appears to have been a success.

Great Yarmouth Borough Council says that beaches in its area are completely clear. Waveney District Council reports them as "almost clear".

The effect on tourism and possible claims on that score are difficult to assess. All four councils agree that it has so far been a bad summer for the holiday trade.

But how much the oil has been responsible, and how much other factors like economic difficulties and the atrocious weather, is impossible to say.

Tourism is certainly not doing well, Mr Procter says, director of the East Anglian Tourist Board, admitted.

Three men and girl killed in air crash

By Our Political Correspondent

Three men and a girl died when their light aircraft crashed into a field near Lidd airport, Kent, yesterday. They included Mr William Grimes, a 35-year-old pilot, the pilot and owner of the aircraft, and Cathy Morford, aged 14, daughter of the bar steward at Firsleye Aero Club, Herfordshire.

They were bound for Le Touquet from Elstree.

Mr Michael de Wolfson, manager of Lydd airport, said: "The engine failed shortly after take-off at 11.42 and the plane came down outside the airfield perimeter near the Dungeness road."

Cathy Morford was to have met her father in Le Touquet for lunch. He had travelled in another aircraft.

Care of elderly may involve poverty and loneliness

By Annabel Ferriman

Many single people who stop at home to look after elderly parents live below the poverty line, a survey published today shows. Some are so lonely and isolated that they become ill or suffer nervous breakdowns; but most would rather suffer than admit their difficulties or seek financial and other help.

The National Council for the

Single Woman and her Dependents, which carried out the survey, estimates that about 300,000 single women stay at home to care for elderly and infirm relatives, many giving up jobs.

Of the 360 people surveyed, more than half were not employed, and about a tenth worked part-time. Many depended on pensions or social security. Some 10 per cent had no income at all.

invalid care allowance of £10.50

a week, while their relatives qualified for an attendance allowance of £14 a week. Others were ineligible, or unable to take advantage of any benefits.

Some women had not had a holiday since they began their caring role.

Loneliness is shown to be one of the biggest troubles. Privacy is another. Several women said that they had none; others said that they had to

Police fear IRA trap as body is sighted

By Our Political Correspondent

A body has been sighted inside a derelict farmhouse near Cullyhanna, Northern Ireland, where the Provisional IRA says it has left the body of Mr William Turbitt, a constable in the Royal Ulster Constabulary who was kidnapped in an ambush. The RUC did not immediately move into the house near the border with the Irish Republic.

The RUC has doubts about the truth of the Provisional IRA statement. It fears it might be a hoax, or worse, a trap for the security forces.

According to Provisional sources Mr Turbitt was kept for 24 hours and killed after being questioned. A colleague was killed during the ambush.

Whitelaw attack on 'weak leader' raises Labour ire

By Our Political Correspondent

In a prodigious response to a speech on Saturday by Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, in which he tried to demolish the popular image of Mr James Callaghan as a moderate, unflappable leader, Labour backbenchers yesterday accused him of dirty electioneering tactics and of having descended to personal abuse.

Mr Whitelaw was doing no more than follow up the long passage in Mr Edward Heath's speech at Penistone on Wednesday when he had the Prime Minister's administrative and policy failings.

Mr Heath, in fact, seems to have given Conservative plans for the general election a new lease of life. They have to destroy the confidence in Mr Callaghan reflected in opinion polls. Conservatives have to present, in contrast, Mrs Margaret Thatcher as the straight-talking realist who will rescue the kingdom from decline.

Speaking at a Chesham and Amersham Conservative rally, Mr Whitelaw applauded Mr Heath's speech and predicted that his contribution to the election campaign would strengthen the party. He said

he was uniquely qualified as a former prime minister to expose the somewhat arrogant complacency with which Mr Callaghan presided over a most incompetent Labour Government.

The Labour Party are seeking to build up an image of Mr Callaghan as a sound, solid, moderate, unflappable leader—Sunny Jim, the man you can trust," Mr Whitelaw said.

"Those of us who have watched his career know the utterly false nature of this facade. Behind it lies a weak leader at moments of decision, and a very peculiar personality under pressure."

Mr Heath had started to expose "the real Callaghan." Mrs Renée Short, MP for Wolverhampton, North-East, said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher must have been "absolutely hooked" to have allowed Mr Whitelaw's speech. "The British people do not like this kind of personal abuse heaped on someone who is a very solid, highly respected man," she said.

Mr Walter Johnson, Labour MP for Derby, South, described Mr Whitelaw as Mrs Thatcher's poodle and said he had abandoned his previous integrity.

Archbishop warns public on Unification Church

From Clifford Lungle

Religious Affairs Correspondent York

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, yesterday warned the public to be on its guard against the Unification Church. Speaking in the General Synod at York University, he expressed general concern "about the reported activities" of the organization.

He invited Christians to scrutinize "the claim of the Unification Church and bodies related to it that it presents a version of the Christian faith which is authentic and a way of life which is consistent with that faith."

The Bishop of Bristol, the Right Rev John Tinsley, told the synod that in house-to-house evangelizing, members of the Unification Church gave the impression that they were working in collaboration with the Church of England.

The Rev Professor Geoffrey Lampe, of Cambridge University, said that the Unification Church sometimes "disguised" as the European Cultural Foundation, gave lavish grants for conferences of scientists, and some prominent scientists had been deceived into taking part. Mrs R. F. Mouer-Kyle,

of Winchester diocese, drew attention to the strain on families when one member became a member of what she called "the ghostly sect" of the church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said all these matters would be considered by the standing committee.

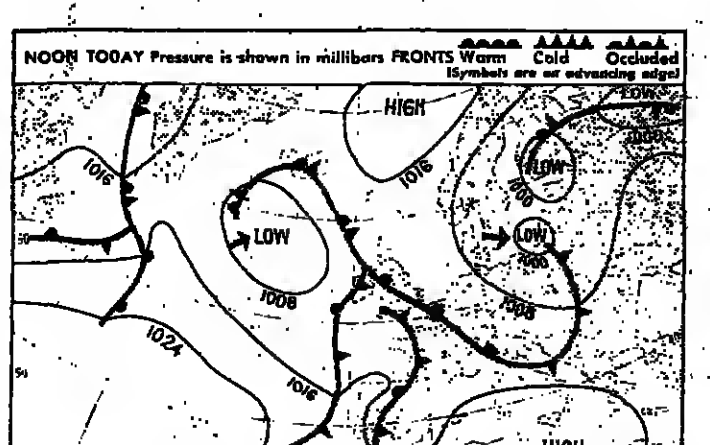
The synod decided on Saturday to give general support to a new system for selecting incumbents in parishes when vacancies occur. The patronage system, under which either private person or an institution owns the right of presentation to a living, is to be revised to give parochial church councils the right to choose a different method of appointment.

Draft proposals for a new law on the selection of incumbents were agreed in principle, although they were criticized in detail and further revision will be necessary.

The general proposals achieved a large majority in each of the three houses of the synod, bishops, clergy, and laity.

On Saturday the synod passed by an overwhelming majority, and almost without debate, a motion calling upon the Government to give greater priority to financial help for families with children.

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars

Sun rises 4.55 am Sun sets 9.16 pm

Moon rises 11.22 pm Moon sets 11.22 pm

First quarter: July 13, 11.22 pm

Lighting up: 9.46 pm to 4.26 am

High water: London Bridge, 3.38 am, 6.38 am, 12.41 pm, 5.47 pm, 6.26 am, 12.41 pm, 5.47 pm, 6.26 am

Low water: London Bridge, 12.41 pm, 5.47 pm, 6.26 am, 12.41 pm, 5.47 pm, 6.26 am

Wind: variable, light; max temp 14°C (57°F)

Sea: swell, 1.5 m (5 ft)

Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, 12.41 pm, 5.47 pm, 6.26 am, 12.41 pm, 5.47 pm, 6.26 am

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Religion & Freedom

An independent ecclesiastical monthly

Editor: David Kelly

July, 1978

View from Moscow:

The Church of England as an ideological adversary

Peter Hebblethwaite: The Gospel as a handbook for revolutionaries

Rhodesia: The war and the churches

Albania: Hidden streams of religious life

Write for free sample to

Religion & Freedom,

8 Crooms Hill,

London SE10 8ER.

Train victim still unconscious

Miss Mary Dedekers

A Belgian woman was still unconscious in hospital in Taunton yesterday after the Penzance-Paddington sleeper train

crashed on Thursday in which 11 people died.

Another survivor, Mr Brian Nighdams, was also in hospital, with burnt hands.

Prison protest ends

Eight Irish prisoners who had spent 32 hours on a roof at Gartree maximum security prison, Leicestershire, seeking political status ended their demonstration yesterday. Another returned to his cell on Saturday.

32 Britons held in Arabian prisons

There are at present 32 British subjects held in custody in Saudi Arabia. Eleven have been charged with making and selling alcohol; seven are charged with drug offences; and the other 14 are charged with other offences, two with theft or fraud and one with possession of drugs. Of these, 14 have already been sentenced to periods of imprisonment and in other cases to corporal punishment also. Eleven have yet to receive sentence.

Foreign Office, June 28

Ministerial Case.—The initial purchase price of military cars range from £2,000 to £5,000 at present. The average annual operating cost is £10,000 per car.

Environment, June 28

Driving tests.—Applications for driving tests have to wait 17 weeks on average for a test.

Transport, June 29

Answers in Parliament

A periodic digest of information given in parliamentary written replies with the sources and dates on which they appeared in Hansard.

Energy conservation.—The Department of Energy is making a grant of £25,000 to the Royal Institute of British Architects to help with the training of architects in energy conservation.

Energy, June 28

ME NEWS

Teachers' lack of knowledge is
resting children's progress
mary schools survey shows

Lodge of *The Times* and *Supplement* of the *Times* survey of schools to be published tomorrow shows that some are being held back by their teachers do not know enough about the subjects they teach, and the worst of these are described as 'primary schools'. The survey, which is the first of its kind, was carried out by the *Times* and *Supplement* of the *Times* and is based on a survey of 1,500 primary schools. The survey shows that the majority of primary schools are 'primary schools' and that the majority of primary schools are 'primary schools'.

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's back firmer line
young offenders

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layout for summer
exhibition centre

The layout for the summer exhibition centre is now being planned. The layout for the summer exhibition centre is now being planned. The layout for the summer exhibition centre is now being planned.

warning against drink

Mr. John Edwards, executive director of the county's Advisory Council on Alcoholism, says he has had to send several people aged between 15 and 17 to addiction units for treatment.

British Rail
will run
steam trains
until 1985

Steam trains are to run on some British Rail lines until 1985, representatives of the Steam Locomotive Operators' Association were told yesterday during a meeting to draw up plans for next year.

It was thought earlier that steam trains might have to be withdrawn next year because of the retirement of British Rail crews who have experience of driving steam locomotives. But while such drivers are becoming fewer, there should be enough of them to keep steam up for a further seven years, British Rail has discovered.

The operators' association, which organizes excursions for steam enthusiasts, using their own preserved locomotives, were joined this year by British Rail, which ran steam trips during the summer from York and Blackpool.

8th anniversary

Mr. John Orton, aged 102, and his wife Harriet, aged 100, of Great Gidding, Cambridgeshire, celebrated their seventy-eighth wedding anniversary yesterday.

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Plea for aid on eye diseases

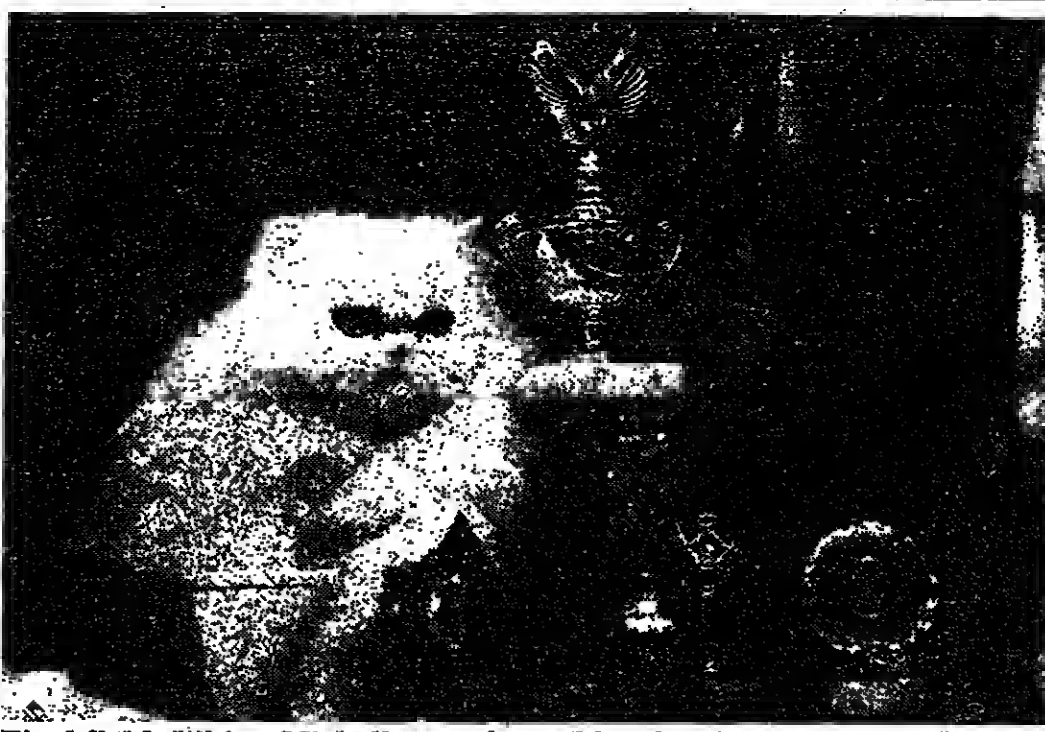
By Our Health Services Correspondent

Unless decisive action is taken now the number of blind people in the developing countries could increase five-fold, according to statistics presented at the first general assembly of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness meeting in Oxford, which finished on Saturday.

Most eye diseases were age related and so would multiply at a far greater speed than the general population explosion. The technology existed to break this link and also to reduce substantially the four main causes of eye disease which accounted for 80 per cent of blindness in the developing world: trachoma, xerophthalmia, onchocerciasis and cataract.

Action now would cost little: five dollars to restore the sight of an Asian villager suffering from cataract (\$1.89 to the £1), 50 cents for each member of the population threatened by trachoma and 20 cents to provide vitamin tablets for children in an area where malnutrition was a menace to sight.

The meeting was attended by representatives from 44 countries. Lord Home of the Hirsell announced that government funds were to be made available to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind to enable it to continue to provide an administrative base for the agency in the United Kingdom.



Finchfield White, Michelle at the White Persian Cat Club show at Chelsea Town Hall, London, on Saturday, with some of her awards.

Plea for aid on eye diseases

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In brief

Marital freedom urged for prince
The Prince of Wales should be free to marry whom he pleased, regardless of religion, without having to forfeit the throne, the Norman St John-Stevas, Conservative spokesman on education, said on Friday in an article in the *Times*, the Roman Catholic weekly newspaper.

Newspaper fire
Nearly a million copies of the *News of the World* were lost during Saturday night when a fire in the binding room disrupted production.

Disc jockey leaving
Mr. Alan Freeman, the disc jockey, is to leave Radio 1. He has been associated with the BBC for 20 years.

Hovercraft service
British Rail's Super SRN 4 Seaspod hovercraft, the Princess Anne, has started commercial services between Dover and France after a delay caused by a strike over pay.

Hen unit protest
The police yesterday evicted 30 members of the Animal Liberation Front who occupied a hen unit at Doveney, Northamptonshire, run by nuns.

Jail transfers resume
Officers at Parkhurst prison, Isle of Wight, who have been involved in a pay dispute, have lifted their ban on transferring prisoners.

The Priority of Priorities

is to save thousands of babies from needless handicap

The handicapped needn't cost Britain a crippling sum.

The handicapped are a heavy drain on Britain's finances. Take spastics and those with similar handicaps. Approximately 2,000 of them alone are born every year and a lifetime residential care for one could cost £250,000. So, this year's spastic babies could eventually cost the country many millions of pounds. And when you consider that the spastics are only one group of handicapped, you can see how the cost of caring soon adds up!

Our £4 million research programme taught us that brain damage - which causes spasticity and lots more besides - can be avoided in 40% of cases. And the cost of this prevention is in some cases, as little as £250 a time. That's all it could cost to prevent the fearful misery and crippling cost of handicap.

We as a Nation need to practise what we preach - that prevention is better than cure. This is what we call THE PRIORITY OF PRIORITIES.

The first priority is to apply the results of research and good practice throughout the National Health Service and private medicine. The second priority is to finance further research to ensure ultimately that all our babies are born free of handicap.

WHY MORE RESEARCH IS URGENTLY REQUIRED

- 1 Why does the incidence of infant death and handicap differ from area to area? Research is urgently required into this problem.
- 2 More research must be undertaken into the production of less expensive delivery room equipment, and into defects of staff training.
- 3 More research is needed into the problems of how, why and where cerebral palsy occurs.
- 4 More research needs to be carried out in the field of human genetics.
- 5 More research is needed into the causes of prematurity and low birth-weight in babies, as such babies are always at risk.
- 6 More research is needed into the management and causes of oxygen deprivation, which potentially is one of the most crippling hazards of childbirth.
- 7 More research is needed into the complex factors involved in maternal malnutrition.
- 8 More research is required into the treatment, education and quality of life of spastic people.

The wealth of our nation is the health of our babies. If Government cannot, or will not, finance the necessary research, then we must do everything possible to see that this vital work is carried out. The Spastics Society appeals to you to give generously. But it is not only your money that we ask for, but your will and determination. Together we can begin to change the face of handicap.

Britain can't afford to have the needlessly handicapped on its conscience or its budget any longer. We can't make up for what we failed to do in the past, but with more research we can prevent it happening in the future.



The Spastics Society

This campaign is supported by The Scottish Council for Spastics.

Open up your purse and pick up your pen.

To: The Spastics Society, 12 Park Crescent, London W1N 1EQ

I support your 'Save a Baby' campaign by sending your donation of £

(cash/cheque/credit card/cheque) No. 502-5050. Please send cash by registered mail and cross postal orders and cheques.

Name _____ Address _____

Tel. _____

Also, I am interested in having more information on our 'Save a Baby' campaign. ☐ Yes ☐ No

By Alan Hamilton
Mr Brian Hambley, Lord Proctor of Cornwall, Speaker of the Cornish Parliament, and his driver, has staked out, on a 500-acre moorland, a claim for his native birth and declared his intention to secure the land for his Cornishmen.

The Queen's writ, Mr Hambley holds, does not run in Cornwall, and especially it does not run in the ranks of the Cornishmen.

Attempts to reestablish the Cornish Parliament, the ancient legislature of Cornwall, have been in progress since 1973, when the parliament was reconvened in an hotel at Lostwithiel after a lapse of 222 years. In its fight for recognition it has won two rounds of the courts and is about to try for a third.

Today in Newquay a Stannary court will sit under a county court judge to hear Mr Hambley's application to work the land, the property of Lord Falmouth, lord lieutenant of the county, for tin. The outcome will be of considerable significance for tin barmen like Mr Hambley, and for the cause of the Cornishmen.

Stannary courts fell into disuse when the Cornish mining industry collapsed in the 1870s. Today's court is the second to be held since 1897. The first, held last year, rejected a tin barmen's application to work the land, but upheld the principle that tin barmen could exercise their ancient rights.

The judgment was received with much satisfaction by the Cornishmen. They were usually delighted when, last month, magistrates at St Austell, after much deliberation, decided they had no authority to hear a case against Mr Hambley who claimed that the Charter of Pardon granted to the Cornishmen by Henry VII in 1504 absolved him from having to display an up-to-date tax disc on his car.

In 1973, when Mr Frederick Trull, the stannary's former clerk, appeared in court on a motoring offence, he exercised his tinners' privilege by attempting to arrest the clerk of the court. Mr Trull was expelled from the Stannary and the Cornish paper currency bearing his signature was withdrawn and burnt.

Stannary rights are obscured in a Byzantine labyrinth of constitutional law, but Mr Hambley and his supporters claim to have found a direct route through the jungle to a charter of Edward I dated 1205, in which he re-affirmed Cornish customs and rights, including freedom from taxation.



Three Wessex helicopters hovered at 200ft over Hyde Park, London, yesterday while four Royal Marines from each abseiled down ropes to the ground before joining the Royal Tournament preview parade.

Moss Side clash gives a foretaste of police task

From John Chatterles
Although the violence that the main party candidates in the Manchester, Moss Side, by-election have feared since the National Front announced its entry, flared only briefly on Saturday, the incidents may have worrying implications for the forthcoming general election.

By comparison with events in the past year at Hyde and Bolton the fighting in Manchester was confined and the worst was over in a few minutes.

Nevertheless, it was a disturbing example of what the police and others may have to contend with, as Mr John Tyndall, the Front's chairman, predicted, his party fields more than 200 candidates in an October election.

About 150 Front members and supporters who had been prevented from holding an indoor meeting in a school because of Manchester City Council's ruling, gathered at a large public house in Maudslough Road, on the southern fringe of the constituency, and then moved to an open space about five hundred yards away. The location had not been publicized in advance.

Young National Front stewards, many wearing badges reading "Young NF rules OK", guarded a loudspeaker van from which Mr Tyndall and Mr Herbert Andrews, the Moss Side candidate, made fairly standard speeches with particular references to the refusal of the Labour-controlled city council to allow school bookings for Front meetings. Only a few police were in sight.

The first sign of opposition was a "Fascists Out" banner held up by seven young people. An equal number of National Front supporters faced them across the road, with a police car between.

WEST EUROPE New Italian President underlines need for defence of the republic at whatever cost

From Peter Nichols
Rome, July 9
President Alessandro Pertini, the seventh head of state since the founding of the Italian republic, today swore allegiance to the constitution. At 81 he is the oldest President and certainly the most intransigent, yet the most patriotic in his anti-Fascist exploits.

He received the biggest vote ever accorded by the Presidential electors and this at the worst moment in the country's post-war history.

He took office before a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament reinforced by delegates from the 20 regions. This is the body which elected him yesterday with 832 out of 939 votes cast.

In his brief speech he made a warmly applauded reference to the murdered leader of the Italian Democracy Party, who would, he said, have been delivering the acceptance speech today if he had not fallen victim to the assassin's bullet.

He then quoted a list of anti-Fascist martyrs. His choice of names indicated his acceptance of various creeds as long as they led towards liberty.

He mentioned Mazzini, the first Socialist martyr whose murder in 1924 inaugurated the use of political terrorism against Western democracy; his fellow socialist, Antonio Gramsci, the revolutionary leader; and finally his own prison-mate, Antonio Gramsci, the Communist Party's second official secretary but its most original thinker. These names alone represent so far as the institution permits, a presidential programme.

Signor Pertini, a Socialist and holder of the Gold Medal for Valour, of the wartime resistance, was eloquent about the need for social justice which he saw as inextricably connected with liberty. They could not be one without the other. He was equally determined in his rejection of violence and in his emphasis on the need to defend the republic at whatever cost to the individual.

Among the urgent issues he mentioned unemployment, housing and fair treatment of the forces of law and order.

OVERSEAS Women campaigners for equal rights march on Capitol Hill

Washington, July 9.—Thousands of exuberant supporters of the equal rights amendment (ERA), waving banners and wearing the traditional white of the suffragettes, marched on Congress today to demand a seven-year extension of the amendment's ratification deadline.

Women by the thousands and men by the hundreds marched from the Washington Monument to Capitol Hill, singing "We shall have our rights today" and chanting "ERA now."

The police estimated the turnout at 35,000 to 40,000, reinforcing claims or organizers that it was the biggest women's rights demonstration on record. Their goal was to prod Congress to approve a seven-year extension for participation from the present March, 1973, deadline.

Families with young children, women in wheelchairs, teenagers and grey-haired women joined in the march. Some came in jogging outfits and others in more formal dresses. In the lead, a group of 8,000 suffragettes who marched on the Capitol in 1913 to appeal for the right to vote. The march attracted people from across the United States, including a number of actresses.

Eleanor Smeal, president of National Organization of Women, which organized the march and rally, told the press: "The march is a symbol of the fact that we have not changed in any way to decrease the need or importance for ERA."

What is at stake is constitutionally equality for women in this century... whether women will continue to earn only one cent of what men earn or whether women will be free to regulate the number of children they have and the status of their marriages.

As the number of states ratifying the amendment grows, opposition to it must mount with opponents organized effectively to block ratification.

The march last night by about 75 Klansmen was the climax of a three-year effort by the white supremacist group to hold a parade. The way was cleared by a legal ruling that no-one could go ahead with a rally in Chicago.

Accusations of fraud and intimidation in Bolivian poll
La Paz, July 9.—Officials of the opposition Revolutionary Nationalist Movement said today that troops had occupied rural areas of the southern Tarija province within a few hours of Bolivia's first general election for 12 years.

Gaps in ex-judge's memory of death sentences

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, July 9
Growing criticism, unceasing within the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), and demands to resign have made Dr Hans Filbinger, Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg, all the more determined to stay in office and defend his involvement in death sentences.

With the exception of the Berlin branch of the CDU, the party has come out in full defence of Dr Filbinger. There is little doubt, however, that his supporters in the West have become more and more embarrassed. Some members of the party wonder whether it will be well advised to present him once more as a candidate in local and state elections in 1979.

In the more immediate future, the impact of the "Filbinger case" on the state elections in Hesse on October 8 will have to be seen.

Herr Alfred Dregger, chairman of the Hesse CDU, who was assigned yesterday to head the party in the election by 412 of the 416 delegates, reiterated his determination to break "33 years" of Social Democratic rule in Hesse.

Details of Miss Filbinger's victory were limited to single paragraphs woven into inside summaries of foreign press results.

East Berlin jails objector for five years

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, July 9
A five-year prison term imposed on Herr Nico Hubner, a 22-year-old East Berlin student, has been called a violation of the quadripartite status of Berlin by spokesmen in Bonn and West Berlin.

A spokesman for the Christian Democratic Union in Bonn demanded that the West should seek Herr Hubner's release and that the case should be taken up by Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, when he meets Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva this week.

The chances of success are nil, as a statement by a British Embassy spokesman in Bonn implied. He confirmed the allied position that all of Berlin has a demilitarized status, but said the allies should object to the East German Government's action.

Herr Hubner refused to be drafted into the East German forces by referring to the quadripartite status of the city that forbids any German to serve in the armed forces.

Protest telegram: Two Labour MPs, Mr Philip Whitehead (Durham, North) and Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, South), have sent a telegram to Herr Gromyko, the East German Foreign Minister, calling for the release of Nico Hubner. The telegram was dated for 30 years because of Soviet occupation of the city.

Czech papers play down tennis victory

Prague, July 9.—Czechoslovakia's official press carried extensive coverage of the Wimbledon tennis tournament yesterday but buried the news that Martina Navratilova, a self-proclaimed Czech, had won the women's final.

Details of Miss Navratilova's victory were limited to single paragraphs woven into inside summaries of foreign press results.

London newspapers in particular are widely read on the tennis scene. The British press has been busy with the tennis scene. The British press has been busy with the tennis scene.

Malta ban on British journalists
Velletra, July 9.—British journalists have been banned from Malta and a register of other foreign journalists is being planned.

Iran's lawyers demand a free legal system

Teheran, July 9.—The Association of Iranian Jurists, which has become one of the most active critics of the Shah's Government, has publicly appealed for the rule of law in Iran.

At the association's general assembly yesterday, Mr Abdol-Karim Lahiji, a leading lawyer and opposition leader, said the present Iranian judicial system and legislature, which they said were under government control.

They called for independence for the judiciary, which an Iranian spokesman said was presently managed by the Ministry of Justice, and also called for proper legislative elections, with freedom for any candidate to stand, rather than just candidates from the official Rastakhiz Party.

The government has indicated that for the Majlis (Parliament) elections scheduled for next June, candidates from groups other than the Rastakhiz will be able to stand.

Mitterrand heals party rift

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 9
At François Mitterrand, the socialist leader, once again succeeded in recreating the unity of his party around himself at the weekend. The question is for how long.

His position as first secretary was threatened seriously in the past fortnight by the open clash which developed between his closest followers and candidates in the party leadership, and the supporters of both M. Mitterrand and the deputy leader and head of the powerful Socialist Federation of the Nord department, and M. Michel Rocard, the controversial and brilliant economic expert to the party's secretariat, aspect to the party's secretariat, aspect to the party's secretariat.

At a meeting of the 131-strong executive committee yesterday M. Mitterrand successfully disposed of the threat of bringing forward the national congress of the party, which M. Mauroy last week insisted upon as the only way out of the crisis between the rival factions in the leadership.

950 modern art works lost in museum blaze

Rio de Janeiro, July 9.—Restoration experts and officials sifting the debris at Rio de Janeiro's Museum of Modern Art after a fire on Friday night, said today they may be able to salvage 50 of about 1,000 works of art damaged or destroyed in the blaze.

It is unofficially estimated that the works destroyed in the fire were valued at between \$10m and \$15m (between £3.5m and £5m). Damage to the building alone is reported to be \$7.5m.

OVERSEAS

Mr Davies says Britain should
play an active role in
organizing election in Rhodesia

Mr Davies made it clear that although the Tories now have a substantial difference of opinion with the Government over its policy on Rhodesia, he is far from advocating all-out support for the internal agreement.

The feeling among Rhodesian people themselves is that the internal agreement is simply not credible. The Salisbury Government has not got on with the job of dismantling discriminatory race laws, not really getting to grips with the terrorist problem, and of setting up an election. Mr Smith has got the message as well as anyone.

Mr Davies said that in a long talk with Mr Smith, he had put these points to him, but it was not Mr Smith alone who had to act, but all four ministers concerned.

Mr Davies' first impression after seeing Mr Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, was that the price he was asking for dropping his outright hostility to the regime was unlikely to be paid. But after going to Rhodesia and talking to political leaders there, he felt there was a possibility they might pay it. "They might make sufficient compromises perhaps to attract Mr Nkomo. The emphasis is on 'perhaps'."

If it proved impossible to reach an agreement, Mr Davies said, the alternative was either to support something which was imperfect but which aimed at majority rule by an election, or to stand and fight to the finish.

In the end, if faced with this stark alternative, we would have to opt for the former," Mr Davies warned the Rhodesians against expecting sanctions could be lifted immediately. But if they were close to holding a genuine election by the time the order renewing sanctions fell due in November, the Conservatives would not support it.

Our Salisbury correspondent writes: A Rhodesian minister criticized the Organization of African Unity today for not allowing a seven-man delegation from Salisbury to attend the present OAU conference in Khartoum.

Dr Elliott Gaballah, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, said that the expulsion had been made despite earlier assurances that supporters of the internal settlement would have an equal chance to present their case to the OAU, along with the guerrilla organizations.

The names of the Salisbury delegates were not released.

Christians
and Syrians
threaten
all-out war

From Christopher Walker

Beirut, July 9
The danger of a full-scale military showdown between Lebanese Christian militias and the Syrian-dominated Arab deterrent force increased today as leading spokesmen for both sides issued deliberately belittling and uncompromising statements about the immediate future.

The public sabre-rattling came as one of the tensest periods in the country's recent history, with President Sarkis still considering his possible resignation and mounting international concern that any renewal of last week's bloody street fighting could quickly escalate into a clash between Syria and Israel.

In an interview with The Times, Mr Dory Chamoun, son of the former Lebanese President, Mr Camille Chamoun, and one of the most influential Christian leaders, claimed that the right-wing militias were prepared to fight an indefinite guerrilla war against the 30,000 Syrian soldiers now based in Lebanon.

"We would rather die honourably than end up as Syrian stooges," he told me at his temporary military headquarters in the north of Beirut. "We will continue to fight as long as there are foreign elements, either Syrian or Palestinian, left carrying arms on Lebanese soil."

Dressed in khaki battle fatigues and talking with an unpeppable English accent acquired during his public school education in Somerset, Mr Chamoun said: "We have no alternative but to go on fighting. They don't seem to be any question of a compromise as the Syrians are apparently determined to try to wipe us out completely and achieve their long-standing aim of establishing a greater Syria."

"Up until now we have not given them anything but in terms of weaponry, but things are fast approaching the point of no return. Luckily Syria is not an oil rich state, so some Western countries and even moderate Arab regimes are beginning to listen to our cries for help. They are starting to realize that a happening in Lebanon today could easily backfire in their own countries."

Today Mr Chamoun did nothing to disguise his total disdain for the military capabilities of the Syrians and headed without saying a word towards the militia forces were confident of receiving Israeli support.



Mr Anatoly Shcharansky (left) and Mr Alexander Ginzburg, whose trials open today.

Dissident activities which led to
Shcharansky and Ginzburg trials

From Michael Binyon

Moscow, July 9
The trials of two dissidents open in the Soviet Union tomorrow. Alexander Ginzburg is to be tried in Khabarovsk, 100 miles south of Moscow, on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Anatoly Shcharansky will be tried in Moscow, accused of high treason in the form of espionage. Alexander Ginzburg has been a dissident almost half his life and has twice served terms in labour camps for his activities. His name was already appearing regularly in hand-produced Samizdat journals as far back as 1960, five years before Dr Andrei Sakharov began to gain fame as a dissident.

Born in 1936, Mr Ginzburg began his dissident work in 1958, when at the age of 22 he produced the Samizdat poetry journal, *Symposium*. Two years later he was arrested for "forging a certificate in order to sit an examination on behalf of a friend", but his two-year sentence was almost certainly for his Samizdat work.

Two years after his release the charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" was the same charge for which he goes on trial tomorrow—writing and distributing "slandering" leaflets at him, but was eventually dropped.

In 1966 Mr Ginzburg compiled a "white book", a collection of material on the important 1965 trial of two writers, Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel, and he was arrested again the following year. In January, 1968 he was tried and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

He served the first part of his sentence in corrective labour colonies in Mordovia, several hundred miles south of Moscow. During this time he managed to get permission to marry a university language teacher, Arina Zholkovskaya, but his protests about bad prison conditions led then to his transfer to the harsh Vladimir prison. On his release in 1972 he was obliged to live in Tashkent, 60 miles away from Moscow and his family.

In 1974 Mr Ginzburg took on an activity that will inevitably be brought up at tomorrow's trial, the administration of a fund set up by Alexander Solzhenitsyn for the relief of political prisoners and their families.

His first role, for which he was arrested on March 3, 1977, was as a founder member of the group attempting to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provision of the Helsinki accords.

Anatoly Shcharansky is, at 30, the youngest of the three Moscow-based Helsinki dissidents on trial this summer. At the time of his arrest, 17 months ago, he was far less known within dissident circles both in the Soviet Union and abroad than either Dr Yuri Orlov or Mr Ginzburg.

Since then, however, he has become perhaps the most famous cause célèbre, due partly to the seriousness of the charge—espionage—now hanging over him, partly to his

links with the Jewish community and partly to the close contacts he had with Western correspondents.

Mr Shcharansky, a computer engineer, is a "refusenik"—one of those Jews refused an emigration visa to Israel. His dissident activities date from 1973, when his visa application was turned down on the ground that his background in computer programming gave him access to state secrets.

He made no secret of his activities, saying that he was doing nothing illegal. He joined Dr Orlov's Helsinki group as a representative of the Jewish community, but his main function was as a liaison with the Western Press.

His friendship in particular with Robert Roth, the Los Angeles Times correspondent, was one of the subjects on which Mr Roth was questioned closely by the KGB before being allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr Shcharansky was arrested three times for 15 days' administrative detention for disturbing the peace—the first time when President Nixon visited Moscow in June, 1974.

After his release the third time he had only two days in which to marry his fiancée, Natalya Stiglits, who had applied for an emigration visa and was obliged to leave the country by the specified date or lose her visa. They were married in a Jewish religious ceremony.

Mr Begin's
appeal to
world over
dissenters

Jerusalem, July 9.—Israel appealed to governments around the world today to intervene on behalf of the Jewish dissident Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, whose trial on treason charges opens in Russia tomorrow, along with that of Mr Alexander Ginzburg, another Soviet dissident, who is accused of anti-Soviet propaganda.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, said after the Israeli Cabinet held a discussion about Mr Shcharansky that the life of the human rights activists was in real danger.

"The lives and the freedom of men who are in danger under a totalitarian regime are not an internal problem and they are of interest to every free woman and man," Mr Begin said.

A cabinet statement called on "parliaments, men of knowledge and good will all over the world to intervene and act urgently in order to save and free Anatoly Shcharansky."

Paris: Mrs Avital Shcharansky flew into Paris from Tel Aviv today and appealed to the French Government to make "forceful representations" to Russia for the release of her husband. She plans to go on to Washington in several days to meet American officials.

Several hours before she arrived, about 100 people demonstrated in front of Notre Dame Cathedral for the two dissidents. The protesters included the French Communist Party intellectual, Jean Elie Stein.

At the same time, the French Socialist Party said that Mr Shcharansky could not be convicted for claiming rights recognized by the Helsinki agreement on human rights, of which the Soviet Union is a signatory.

London: Several hundred people from two Jewish groups marched on the Soviet Embassy in London today and handed in a protest against the trials.

"The only hope for these people is that the West will not allow the Soviet Union to get away with such callous injustice," said a statement issued by the National Council for Soviet Jewry and the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry.

Bonn: About a dozen people demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy here today demanding the release of the two dissidents.

A spokesman for the Frankfurt Society for Human Rights said that Mr Ginzburg's wife had been told by a prison official that his trial had been delayed because of his health. The Hague: The Dutch Government has expressed concern about the Soviet drive against dissidents and described the prospect of new trials as a threat to détente and "highly regrettable."

South Africa frees Swapo
men for talks on Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford

Johannesburg, July 9
South Africa has released from detention two senior members of the internal wing of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) to enable them to attend tomorrow's crucial conference in Luanda on the Western settlement plan for Namibia.

The Rev. Festus Nabelo, Swapo's secretary for foreign affairs, and Mr Frans Kamungula, its secretary for transport, left Windhoek for Luanda today in an aircraft provided by the United States. They were accompanied by Miss Lucy Hamunywa, the organization's legal secretary, and Mr Hendrik Witbooi, the secretary for culture and education.

Mr Witbooi was released from detention a week ago; since then he has been confined to Gibeon, a small town in the south of the territory. The two detainees were released on the orders of Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, the South African-appointed Ad-

ministrator-General of South-West Africa, on condition that they returned to detention after the Luanda meeting. It is understood their release followed a request by the embassies of Britain and the United States.

Freeing them is seen as an attempt by South Africa to create a helpful climate at the Luanda talks where the five Western nations are making a final attempt to persuade Swapo to accept their settlement plan.

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, made it clear in Windhoek at the weekend that South Africa was not prepared to consider any amendments to these proposals that might be suggested by Swapo.

The feeling in Pretoria is that there is a better-than-even chance that Swapo will accept the Western plan, partly because of the pressure that the "front-line" states are understood to be exerting on Swapo.

Tories accuse Mr Jay of
party propaganda aim

By Our Political Staff

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary are to be questioned in the Commons by Conservatives about the decision to remove Mr Laurence O'Keefe, head of the British Information Service in New York, and to restrict the staff and the scope of BIS there.

Mr Douglas Hurd, MP for Mid Oxon, and a front bench spokesman on foreign affairs, said in a BBC radio interview yesterday that it appeared that Mr Peter Jay, the Ambassador in Washington, was proposing that BIS should be limited to providing British Government handouts.

The BIS in the past had a high reputation because it provided a genuine picture of Britain as a place where there was a lot of argument. A BIS bulletin reviewing the British press and the media reflected diverse opinions.

"If it really is true that Mr Jay is trying to put the clock back and make our information

services just give out Government handouts, he will have to be stopped," Mr Hurd said.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lynton, Con), is tabling a question to Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, about the plan to remove Mr O'Keefe when he is only half-way through what was expected to be a four-year term.

Mr Adley said: "The arrogant Mr Jay is trying to get the staff at the BIS office to be all people who share his political views. He is seeking to censor news from Britain. Having failed, he turns his venom on the head of the office. He must be made aware of the Employment Protection Act."

"He may be Mr Callaghan's son-in-law, but he cannot behave like Caesar's son."

In his questions to Dr Owen, Mr Adley will be asking what discussions the Foreign Secretary had on the matter with Mr Jay.

Letters, page 13

UN envoy defends Cuba's
involvement in Africa

Nairobi, July 9.—Growing Cuban involvement in Africa is the continent's "greatest asset" and in keeping with United Nations precepts, Mr Leslie Harriman, chairman of the United Nations anti-apartheid committee, said here today.

He attacked President Carter and Western nations for their African policies, alleging interference in African affairs and "double standards" over the issue of independence struggles in southern Africa.

"On almost a daily basis, Carter has been expressing concern over Cuba's role in Africa," Mr Harriman said in an interview with the Nairobi Times.

"Were it not for Cubans, Mozambique and Angola would still be under the firm yoke of the colonialists."

"Cubans have over-attacked any sovereign state or crossed an internationally recognized

boundary. What they have done is to assist oppressed people."

"The Cuban role is well supported in the United Nations charter on decolonization."

In addition to heading the anti-apartheid committee, Mr Harriman is Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations and chairman of special United Nations committees on peace-keeping operations.

He accused the United States and other Western powers of "arrogance" and not thinking "seriously enough" on issues of independence and black majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa).

"There would be no Namibian or Rhodesian problem, but for South Africa," he said. "The best thing to do is to bring all pressure to bear by strictly observing oil and economic sanctions against South Africa." —AP.

Colorado crops
attacked by
grasshoppers

Denver, July 9.—Billions of grasshoppers have invaded eastern Colorado and are eating their way through crops of maize, sugarbeet and soybeans.

Governor Richard Lamm has declared eastern Colorado a disaster emergency area and has called a special session of the state legislature for tomorrow to discuss ways to fight the grasshopper menace.

Other states, including Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas, are also spraying vast areas with insecticides to try to prevent the invasion from spreading.

Suspected Nazi
criminal in
mental hospital

Rio de Janeiro, July 9.—Herr Gusar Franz Wagner, the Austrian suspected of responsibility for the extermination of at least 150,000 Jews during the Second World War, was reported today to be under treatment at a psychiatric hospital near Brasilia.

Herr Wagner, whose extradition is being sought by West Germany, was said to be confined in a room with barred windows.

A source at the hospital said: "He has lost the will to live, refuses medication and, when it is forced on him, his body rejects it."

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because there are now more old people, and there will be more each year in the foreseeable future. Secondly, the services necessarily leave gaps—gaps which someone has to fill with practical humanity. And finally, because old people are so often bound by infirmity that their need is hidden in the shabby rooms where they spend hour after lonely hour. If you are considering your affairs, for copies of the two helpful booklets in lay language, but with skilled professional advice: 'On making a will', 'How to reduce capital transfer tax', write to: Hon Treasurer, The Rt Hon Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room FREEPOST, 30, London W1E 7JZ. (stamp needed).

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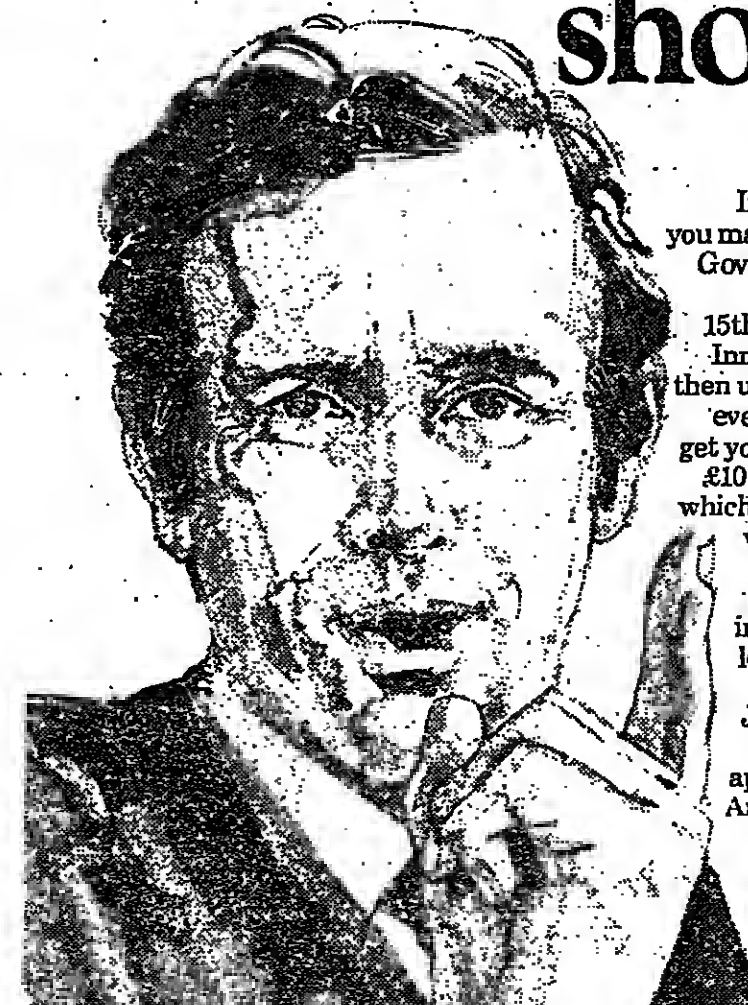
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Lord Chalfont

The Chinese may be right

After even a short visit to China's western border region, it becomes much easier to understand the almost obsessive concern with the Russian military threat. The Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous region covers one-sixth of the Chinese land mass. It is one of five autonomous regions in China and among its 11 million people are 13 national minorities, each speaking its own language (although the schools, the radio and the press use only three of them in addition to Han, the majority language of the Chinese people). The region is divided by the Tien Shan, the heavenly mountains—a great 12,000ft snow-covered range running east and north-east from the Pamirs not as majestic as the Himalayas, but dramatically beautiful in the summer sun. Sinkiang is rich in oil and minerals and it has an extensive nuclear testing site in the desert near the Lop Nor. It also has, and this is what worries the Chinese, 1,200 Chinese border with the Soviet Union which has been a subject of bitter dispute for many years. And along which at least 500,000 Russian mechanized troops now face Sinkiang. The revolutionary committee in Urumchi, the capital of the region, complains of constant Russian provocation—the sudden occupation of land occupied by Chinese farmers, military manoeuvres of up to regimental strength in disputed areas, incursions by reconnaissance aircraft, monitoring of telephone conversations and transmission of "black" propaganda by radio. They are convinced that the Russian aim is to detach Sinkiang from the rest of China and eventually to bring it under Soviet control, and they

believe that if the Russians cannot achieve this by any other means they will be prepared to try to do so by armed force—with the inevitable consequence of a Sino-Russian war. The inevitability of war—not only in Sinkiang, but elsewhere in the world, lies at the heart of contemporary Chinese strategic doctrine. Simply stated, the argument is that the Russians are determined to achieve world domination or "hegemony". If those who are in a position to resist their policies—China, the United States, Japan and western Europe—were prepared to surrender without a war, but they are not prepared to surrender, therefore, sooner or later, war will come. It can, the Chinese say, be postponed if all those who are threatened are prepared to resist Russian aggression wherever it appears, but in the last analysis it is the Soviet Union, and no-one else, who will decide when to go to war. How much of this reflects a genuinely realistic view of the future, and how much is psychological warfare designed to concentrate the mind on the Russian threat, it is hard to say. When I put this point to a Chinese leader in Peking he firmly repudiated any suggestion of pessimism. "We are", he said, "revolutionary optimists. When the war comes, we shall win."

This hasically sombre premise leads the Chinese to a number of inescapable conclusions. So far as the physical defence of their own territory against a Russian attack is concerned the classical doctrine of the people's war remains substantially valid. The idea is to allow the Russian forces to

The Chinese describe Nato doctrine as a policy of appeasement to the Soviet Union... which thinks it can pursue aggressive policies virtually unhindered

penetrate deep into China, to stretch their lines of communication, and then to "slam the door" and destroy the invader. "It is difficult", said vice-premier Li Hsien Nien, in one of his Long March metaphors, "to beat a dog when it is running wild." He went on to say, in a phrase possibly intended more for dramatic effect than as a specific reflection of operational planning, that if the Soviet Union attacked the People's Republic of China, the PLA would be prepared to let them occupy all the land north of the Yellow River before turning to destroy them. The programme of modernization of the People's Liberation Army, now envisaged as the grafting of modern equipment on to these traditional techniques. In discussions with General Wu and other Chinese leaders, a reasonably clear picture began to emerge. There is no intention of trying to convert the PLA overnight into a modern mechanized force with a great array of main battle tanks, modern artillery, ground attack aircraft and battlefield nuclear missiles. It would be prohibitively expensive, and in any case this kind of military establishment is regarded by the Chinese as aggressive in character. Their concern, they insist, is purely to defend their country against attack and by the end of the century to modernize their forces for this purpose. Given the economic prob-

lems of China, its vast land mass, the enormous pool of manpower for the most part unsophisticated and with only primary education, and the half-baked doctrine of the people's war, it is clear that to the modernization of the Chinese armed forces considerable emphasis will be placed on cheap, light and simply operated equipment. The weapons which immediately come to mind are the man-portable missile, both for anti-air and anti-aircraft defence, light-weight rifles with small-calibre ammunition and medium-weight helicopters.

There is, too, one piece of equipment which would be invaluable to the Chinese both for border patrolling in peacetime and for operations in a people's war—a combat aircraft which can land on and take off from small, unprepared airstrips or clearings and which can be easily concealed when it is out in the air. The Chinese left me in no doubt that they are very much interested in the British Harrier aircraft, and there were dark mutterings about the danger of the British government "giving in to American pressures" to not only in the matter of transferring technology and equipment to the West, but also in the matter of China's policies towards the West. There is obviously no question of forming anything like a formal alliance to meet the Soviet threat; having said that, the Chinese are not against another would be a dangerous game for the West. It is an interesting proposition, and those who are disposed to reject it out of hand might wish to consider the possibility, however remote, that they might conceivably be wrong.

This leads me to a final crucial element in Chinese strategic thought. Although they have successfully tested a hydrogen bomb and have adequate means of delivering it on targets in the Soviet Union, they have firmly stated that they will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is in direct contrast to the doctrine of Nato, which is based clearly on the threat that nuclear weapons might be used to meet a conventional attack. The Chinese describe this, in an increasing paradox, as a "policy of appeasement". By this they mean that the West is neglecting its military defences, believing that it can rely upon the nuclear deterrent. Every one, they say, including the Russians, knows that the West will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, and it is against this background that the Soviet Union calculates that it can pursue its aggressive policies virtually unhindered. It is an interesting proposition, and those who are disposed to reject it out of hand might wish to consider the possibility, however remote, that they might conceivably be wrong.

Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978



President Pertini: an immeasurable love of liberty.

The 'veteran' who could revitalize Italy

Base is the word most applied to politicians or implied by the term political and Italy's new president can at least claim to have been a had politician. He said once that the politically ambitious needed in his cold and cynical: "I am not cold" he said, "nor cynical". The politicians who elected him may have gone as far as a self-respecting class could do in choosing a non-member. Of course Sandro Pertini is a life-long socialist and at 81 he has had a long political life. Over 30 years ago, Pietro Meoni, now a life senator and much older even than Pertini, described the younger man as "eloquent, passionate and irascible, consumed with an immeasurable love for liberty and socialism". He is still much the same by his character and his long experience, have added some qualifications to this judgment. He spent years in fascist prisons because he was a socialist, worked in frustrating exile as a bricklayer, a car-washer and a film extra, but he has never managed to fit into the factions of the socialist party, despite a brief period immediately after the war as its secretary. He has, however, never lost the high respect which fellow-socialists feel for him as a personality and this feeling was shown when in June 1968 he was elected to preside over the Chamber of Deputies, a post he held for eight years.

He won a reputation for fairness. He sometimes imposed his authority with the sharp edge of his tongue in clear contrast with the soft-contrived Neapolitan riposte which marked Giovanni Leone, who was one of his predecessors both as the chamber's highest official and as President. In October, 1975, Pertini resigned after revelations that employees of the chamber were relatively overpaid. He withdrew his resignation but at least he made a gesture of unusual in Italian affairs of accepting responsibility. He is old to be facing a seven-year term but he points out that he comes from a long-living family, and the news of his election recalls the saying of the great Pope John XXIII who was also old when chosen to be Pontiff: "You say about old people the same things that we used to say when we were young. And rightly. But one day other young people will be saying the same about you. Certainly the political scene will doubt about Pertini's faculties. His speech yesterday was brief and precise. He took off his glasses to read it and survived the obligatory backslapping when it was over like an oak in a breeze.

He could challenge his integrity and honesty. Just as few can challenge his record as an organizer of the resistance to Fascism and the Germans on which, after all, the republican constitution is supposed to be based. He deplored violence but he was ready to use it in the anti-fascist cause. He was so given to this cause that he could not stand the inactivity of exile and returned secretly to Italy during the dictatorship where he was soon recognized and imprisoned. He escaped twice, the second time narrowly missing threatened death by firing squad. He up-

braided his mother, to whom he was deeply attached, when she wrote to the fascist authorities asking that he be released from prison because of bad health. He promptly wrote to the authorities dissociating himself from the appeal. His mother was a practicing Catholic and ecclesiastical opinion is today finding reassurance not only in the old socialist's reputation for fairness but also in his unpublicized action of helping finance restoration of the church where his mother used to pray. All this could be written off as old fashioned, but the values he stands for are now beginning to look fresh again. He is a long time since they were the stuff of everyday life in Italy, or anywhere else in Europe for that matter. This is where his leadership could prove revitalizing. The president does not have direct executive functions, the main presidential power are the choice of prime minister and the authority until the last six months of his mandate to dissolve Parliament.

The President is, naturally, dependent to a large extent on prevailing political opinion. He is using his powers but, given the present situation of political uncertainty, his judgment might well be put seriously to the test in the next few years, over and over again. He is a man of great courage and integrity, and his leadership could prove revitalizing. The president does not have direct executive functions, the main presidential power are the choice of prime minister and the authority until the last six months of his mandate to dissolve Parliament.

He will no longer be able to meet his enemies in quite the headlong fashion of his youth. If for no other reason, the enemies of democracy in Italy today are less easily identifiable than they were when Pertini was young. It has to give a lead to a country worried by violence but violence much less attributable than in the past; by disillusion after swift development; by a loss of old values and a failure to find new ones; by an overconfidence in political science which is no longer black and white.

A man of his devotion to the left will have to face pragmatically the great issue of the role of the Communist Party which helped him yesterday win his electoral triumph. He has great admiration for Gramsci, Italian communist's most original leader whom he met when they were both prisoners of the fascists. In a recent interview, he talked of Gramsci as "the most powerful political leader that I have known in my political career." At the same time, he has stood by the claim of the Socialist Party to be the natural leader of the left.

Peter Nichols

Searching for the six million votes

Eric Moonman

Six million people voted for a third party in 1974, most of them for the Liberals. It is a reflexion not only of the weaknesses but also the strength of the two-party system. Neither the Labour nor the Tory Party has attempted to investigate this remarkable vote, possibly because they recognize that even between them they cannot meet the needs of every voter in our society. On the other hand, it could be said to show an arrogance, certainly some cynicism, towards what those six million voters were saying or asking for. So, in the absence of any evidence that either the Government or the Opposition intend to look into the matter, let me draw some conclusions for them to ponder.

First, the six million who voted Liberal did so because they did not want the extremists of either the right or left in control. If we think back to February 1974 their fears seem less wild than they do today; the Heath Government had clashed head-on with the unions by adopting a hard intransigent attitude that, in turn, brought to the fore the left-wing of the Labour Party, which promised to be equally intransigent.

No wonder the electorate ran from both, giving the minority parties an unexpected importance. The Tories appear to be looking back to those days with some nostalgia, but it is crucial that the Labour Party understands this aspect of the 1974 elections because while the extreme left is in

real terms absurdly small, in number, it is loud in slogan-shouting and strong on getting itself into places where it can be heard.

Secondly, the electorate was showing its frustration with the failure of successive governments to deliver their promises. The affluent fifties had led to a rise in the level of public aspirations and Harold Macmillan's "honesty" around which myths are woven like confetti, recognized this at an early stage.

He was not the only one; there were scores of catch-phrases at the time which reflected and encouraged belief in an ever-rising standard of living and the ordinary person's right both to expect and to enjoy this new life-style. But in the end that attractive political slogan, "You've never had it so good" became a noose for politicians.

For neither party could deliver what was expected of it, and neither party was prepared to admit it. In the end the electorate had had enough and the Liberals came in from the cold to the tune of six million votes, 13 per cent of all votes cast.

Now a general election is almost on us again. How will these six million people vote if at all? What do they think of Jim Callaghan, Margaret Thatcher or David Steele, as compared with Harold Wilson, Edward Heath and Jeremy Thorpe?

On record, Jim Callaghan is in the driver's seat and his leadership has been shown to be sound and the results of love, written circa 384 BC. Each of the guests at the famous dinner party makes a speech in honour of love. Finally, Socrates sounds off and takes the discussion to a higher plane. He says that the need in the human being which is manifested on a lower level by the love of the sexes, can also take an intellectual form: the desire of the soul to create concepts of wisdom and beauty, such as poets and legislators produce. Alan should proceed from the love of a beautiful form (in the case of Socrates likely to be the form of a beautiful boy or

remarkable. The economy is picking up, with inflation well under control, and the country likely to remain stable until the end of the year as a result of the third year of voluntary pay restraint. The standard of living is beginning to rise again as a result of tax cuts, and this is being reflected in a rise in consumer spending. It is all a considerable achievement when in 1976 it appeared that nothing could save the country from going bankrupt.

What has saved us is not North Sea oil, though that is a valuable security, but the co-operation of the ordinary people of this country with a Government which was not frightened to tell them that there were difficult times ahead. We were promised two years of belt-tightening, and that's what we got; we were promised that it would pay off, and it did. The few extremists inside the Government quietened their slogan-shouting as they came face to face with the reality of our economic difficulties, and in respect of the left-minded policies of Jim Callaghan and Denis Healey has rubbed off in an increasing move by unions and constituency Labour parties to select moderate leaders.

Even if the Government had not been forced by the loss of its majority in the House to accept the Lib-Lab pact, the policies would have been much

the same. The foundations had been laid before the pact came into existence. The pact may have delayed some radical changes, but it has not prevented the moderate nature of Callaghan's government-style which attracted Liberal support in the first place.

Margaret Thatcher has still to prove herself to the electorate. Her "Iron Maiden" speeches and uncouth attitudes have undoubtedly put heart into her workers, who are in any case strongly motivated after being out of office for four years. But will her clear-cut have any power to draw the six million disaffected voters of 1974? They are unlikely to appeal to those in flight from extremists—Mrs Thatcher's constant accusations of socialism and Soviet communism look hysterical to anyone who actually studies Jim Callaghan's style of government and its achievements. With David Steele we are on more difficult ground.

The success of the Liberals in 1974 owed something to the essential honesty, purity, and directness of Jeremy Thorpe, but I suspect that he collected votes more because he was seen as a nice guy than as a political leader. David Steele has lost this advantage, just because he has been willing to face up to the realities of power.

The Lib-Lab pact will undoubtedly cost the Liberal

Party a large number of votes, but it will not lose them many, if any, seats. This may not seem to make sense at first sight because, in general, the British electoral system is a first-past-the-post system. On the percentage vote cast in the October 1974 election, the Liberals would, on any proportional representation basis, have had over 100 seats instead of 13, since they got just over half as many votes as the Tories and just under half as many as Labour. Thus each Liberal seat in the House of Commons represents over 400,000 votes, while the Labour and Tory seats represent about 35,000 and 37,000 respectively.

Within the six million Liberal voters there is much volatility. To begin with, according to one survey, the people who voted Liberal in October 1974 were not the same people who voted Liberal in February 1974—something like 23 million of the six million changed their vote, while the Liberals picked up another two million from elsewhere. This indicates that the core of voters committed to Liberal policies as such is small and that the large part of the Liberal vote will always be dependent on the performance of the other parties. Recent elections indicate that voters are now returning to the two major parties, not only deserting the Liberals but also the Scottish Nationalists who have always claimed that theirs was a vote for new policies rather than a vote of disaffection.

If this is so, who will go where? Labour will pick up about one million of Liberal votes because the fear of left-wing domination of the Labour Party has diminished while the fear of right-wing domination of the Conservative Party has increased. These voters are the last people to succumb to Tory incursions about who stands behind Jim Callaghan's chair. Even so, the Tory Party will gain some half million Liberal votes as it recovers its 1974 defectors, since even disaffected Tories are unlikely to want to continue supporting the Liberals who have helped to keep a Labour Government in power; but some of these may abstain altogether. The Liberals may even gain a few new votes from some who positively liked the Lib-Lab pact and who see a Liberal vote as a way of getting a Tory MP out. The effect of all this vote-switching will be a greater polarization of the vote, especially in marginal seats, so that Labour-held marginals will become safely Labour and Tory-held marginals change hands as the majority of defections from the 1974 Liberal vote move to Labour. The result will be a Lib-Lab victory, with enough seats to govern without Liberal support. The majority will not be so decisive as in 1966 but it will still give the Labour Government the chance to show the electorate that it can deliver its promises.

The author is Labour MP for Bursledon, Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978

The long and winding road to platonic bliss

Some odd and unsuitable freshmen have been enrolled in Plato's Academy to the present academic year. An eminent diplomatic commentator wrote the other day that in the action taken by France in response to atomic tests by South Africa would not be purely platonic. And a leader in the Times "volleyed" and thundered with rare rhetoric and precision: "The question facing the Carter Administration now, therefore, is whether to let the difference of opinion

between it and Mr Begin remain purely platonic, or to make clear in Israel that it will not continue to finance and arm a 'Begin' policy which will lead to war." Aristotle's son of Aristotle, named Plato, "big-shouldered", because of his prowess as a wrestler as a young man, was puzzled to know what he has to do with such matters.

This recent new use of platonic is derived tortuously from the *Symposium*, Plato's early dialogue on the nature

of love, written circa 384 BC. Each of the guests at the famous dinner party makes a speech in honour of love. Finally, Socrates sounds off and takes the discussion to a higher plane. He says that the need in the human being which is manifested on a lower level by the love of the sexes, can also take an intellectual form: the desire of the soul to create concepts of wisdom and beauty, such as poets and legislators produce. Alan should proceed from the love of a beautiful form (in the case of Socrates likely to be the form of a beautiful boy or

young man) to the perception and love of universal divine beauty. "But tell me, what would happen if one of you had the luck to look upon the essential beauty entire, pure, and unalloyed; not infected with the flesh and colours of humanity, and all the rest of mortal trash?"

Amor platonicus was introduced and used synonymously with *eros* (sensual love). Ficinus (the Florentine Marsilio Ficino, 1433-99), president of Cosimo de' Medici's Accademia Platonica, to denote the kind of interest in young men with which Socrates was credited, as thus originally used, it had no reference to women.

In English platonic love was originally used both to describe this sort of mule homosexual love and, more usually, to refer to the abstract love of beauty and wisdom commended in the *Symposium*. Such platonic love was the longing of the soul for beauty; the inextinguishable desire which like fire for fire, which the divinity within us feels for the divinity revealed to us in beauty. Some cynics took the view that this kind of high platonic love was high platonic nonsense.

This lofty and philosophical sense of platonic love, from having originally meant a communion of two souls, and that in a rigidly dialectical sense, was gradually degraded to the expression of maudlin sentiment between the sexes. Amor socraticus has now suffered another surprising vicissitude in its long, twisted journey from the *Symposium*. It is evidently taken by some writers today to signify that one holds some opinion or feels some emotion without proposing to do anything practical about it.

Philip Howard

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

Crime remains a dominant topic in New York and other American cities. Hopeful candidates for Congress and for state governorships in the November elections vie with each other about who takes the toughest stand on the treatment of criminals. No matter that in most cases they will not be in a position to do anything about it: they all believe that to advocate the death penalty and higher prison terms for offenders will pull in the votes.

At the end of last month, a national television network showed a well-publicized documentary about young criminals. One of the reporters had her handbag stolen while she was working on it and a young man she interviewed told her: "If I've got to kill you to get what I want, I'll kill you."

There is no doubt that the fear of violence does obsess people in many areas and it also preoccupies visitors. At this time of year there is a mass migration of tourists from overseas and they all ask worriedly about their safety. Figures and surveys of vio-

lence in the United States often conflict, evidence, as statistics often do. A survey in the *New York Times* the other day seemed to show that violence is in a slight decline. Serious crime was down 6 per cent in cities of more than a million people in 1977, compared with 1976, and the trend seems to be continuing.

One of the reasons cited is a demographic one—that there has been a reduction in the number of teenagers of crime-committing age due to the long-term decline in the birth rate. Most violent crimes in cities are carried out by young men and women in their teens and early twenties.

An opposite opinion came yesterday in a study commissioned by the Ford Foundation. This asserts that violent crimes by juveniles, particularly robbery and assault, are increasing in the United States, and confesses that it is known about why certain juveniles commit violent crime. (This lack of knowledge of the causes cannot be attributed to want of trying to find out. Social scientists in

their hundreds study the phenomenon, producing millions of inconclusive words.)

Violence in the streets, often committed for exceedingly low rewards, is the most frightening manifestation of crime, and it remains so whatever the truth about its causes or its comparative rise or fall. Yet there is a new kind of amphetamine, non-violent crime burgeoning in the United States where the potential profit is much greater.

A book called *Computer Capers* by Thomas Whiteside has just been published here. It contains absorbing details of the numerous frauds carried out on banks and large institutions where people have discovered how to crack computer codes and transfer the institution's funds to themselves.

Some of the crimes Whiteside describes are so ingenious as to take the breath away. A man who worked for a savings bank diverted about a million and a half dollars to himself, which he used to indulge his passion for gambling. He did it by looting one customer's account and topping it up from

another customer's account at the time the first customer was due to get his statement of interest, so nobody knew he was being robbed.

He maintained meticulous records in order to keep his scheme undetectable, and it might have remained so until today had his bookmaker's premises not been raided by the police. They saw the bank employee's name as a big customer and began to investigate how he got his hands on so much money.

A touching aspect of the fraud was that the clerk never stole from any one customer a sum greater than the 40,000 dollars which is the limit of federal insurance on bank accounts. Thus each of the victims whose accounts he depleted was able to get all the money back from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

He served 15 months in jail and, appropriately enough, he taught mathematics to other prisoners.

Another ingenious scheme was devised by the management of an equity fund which also sold life insurance. They simply wrote insurance policies on non-existent people to falsify their books and make the company seem much more successful than it was, artificially increasing the value of its shares. The directors held large quantities.

The very sophistication of the techniques used to transfer funds by computer often encourages frauds which are the essence of simplicity. Mechanical cheque sorting depends on a code number printed at the bottom of cheques and deposit slips in magnetic ink, a different number for each account holder.

One man collected a supply of blank deposit slips—the kind placed at bank counters for the convenience of depositors who have left their printed ones at home—and had them printed with his account number in magnetic ink. He then put them back on the bank counter. Other customers were thus automatically credited to his account.

Another scheme worked in almost the opposite way. A

man altered the number on the bottom of his cheques so that they would be debited to someone else.

Such schemes are not necessarily restricted to embezzling money. One publicized case involved tampering with computer instructions to re-route goods wagons from the Penn Central Railway into the sidings of another railway, which then sold them.

An employee of the Exxon oil company managed to divert fuel worth half a million dollars to himself. A man who had something similar with about a million dollars' worth of telephone equipment served 40 days in prison, after which he set himself up as a computer security consultant to help companies guard against frauds such as the one he had perpetrated.

Perhaps the nearest trick was pulled by a man who obtained a bank loan and was given a book of 12 computer-coded coupons for repaying it by instalments. He made one repayment, sending in the last coupon in the book instead of

the first, and received a computer-generated letter from the bank thanking him for paying off the loan so promptly.

In a pair of articles in *The New Yorker* on which his book was based, Whiteside pointed out: "While some reported computer crimes involve the theft or embezzlement of only thousands of dollars, quite a few involve very large sums: a million dollars from a computer crime is considered a respectable but not an extraordinary score. Still another attraction of crime by computer is the fact that once someone succeeds in breaking the security of a computer system, large amounts of money are not necessarily any more difficult for him to steal or embezzle than small ones."

He made another point which helps explain why the computer criminal does not hear the social stigma of other kinds of theft: "Computer crime, to those who engage in it, is not like stealing a purse from an old lady; it imparts to them a nice, clean quality."

Many of the frauds he describes were discovered virtually by accident, after they had been perpetrated for some time. The most intriguing thought inspired by the book is to wonder how many such tapers are still being cut, all undetected.

From thinking of such sophisticated swindles, it is tempting to revert to something much more comprehensible and familiar. The other day the New York Department of Consumer Affairs made a swoop on some of the stores in the midtown Manhattan area which permanently advertise "going out of business" sales.

Many of them, according to their claims, have been going out of business for as long as two months. Their goods, far from being the bargains that are implied on their window posters, are often sold at well over normal prices.

One man complained that he had been charged \$5,000 for two movie cameras worth about half that, and a woman paid \$134 for two batteries normally sold at \$7 each. On the whole, people are even more gullible than computers.



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WHY ARE THEY BEING TRIED?

There must have been very serious low level discussions in Moscow before the decision was taken to start the trials this week of Anatoly Shcharansky, Alexander Ginzburg. Both are members of the group who two years ago to monitor compliance with the Helsinki Accords. Both have received publicity in the West and therefore be assumed that the Soviet leaders sat on to debate the matter they were well aware that the trials would provoke sharp reactions in the West, that President Carter would have to do something to demonstrate concern, that there would be even more pressure available to the West. So why was the decision taken? Why was it thought that trial of these two men would be sufficient to oust the damage? The true reasons would shed light on how the Soviet system operates at the moment. The Soviet leaders see their interests. Unfortunately, the Soviet system is all we have but it is of some help. Dissidents have been persecuted through Russian history, so there is nothing wholly new in the fact that two are on trial today. But the regime has usually tightened its grip as the French Revolution or the assassination of Gaudier II. The present leaders have a number of reasons for being nervous. They know that the nineteenth century dissidents sowed the seeds of revolution—they may that under the present neo-realist system history could

repeat itself. They have ideological reasons because the system rests on the claim that the party is the sole source of truth. They have economic reasons because prospects for the next decade are not good. They have political reasons because they are approaching a difficult change of leadership at a time when the main lines of home and foreign policy are almost certainly being questioned in some parts of the apparatus. They must also be nervous about their international relations. They find Mr Carter difficult to understand; they see the pressures in Washington for tougher policies; and they have long been worried about the combined effects of the Helsinki Final Act and the revived American interest in human rights. The Helsinki monitoring group represents just that link between internal and external détente which they have always struggled to deny. They must regard it as very important to break that link and to demonstrate to home and foreign audiences that whatever the Helsinki document may say, détente does not mean liberalization at home. They must also show that foreign pressure does not always help.

But none of this quite explains the absurd and extraordinary charges of treason against Mr Shcharansky. Even if he turns out to have had some casual and probably unknowing contact with agents of the CIA in Moscow he seems unlikely to have been engaged in anything that a westerner would recognize as treason. The charges look, in fact, like a throwback to the Stalinist period when dozens of political victims were accused of links with foreign intelligence. It was a way of whipping up a siege mentality, discouraging contacts with foreigners, and blaming internal difficulties on external conspiracies. If this policy is returning it has alarming implications for the Russian people as well as for the West.

Future of British press service in New York

From Lord Gore-Bouth
The issues raised by Mr Leppman's article in *The Times* of July 8 about British Information Services in New York must clearly be a matter for government and administrative decision. However, as a former head of BIS, it is only fair for me, in loyalty to my former colleagues to comment on one point mentioned by Mr Leppman which concerns the impact and effectiveness of British publicity in the United States.

Our experience was that the BBC's press summary ("Today's British Papers") was a uniquely effective way of establishing a relationship of trust with the leaders of American editorial and public relations. This began in New York from the BBC, an independent organization of standing, the contents could not be suspected of having been subjected to official pressure or doctrine by the government (whatever party it was). The service was regarded as daily evidence that Britain was a living free democracy not afraid to expose impartially opinion of all kinds.

Against this background, BIS's accepted role of explaining and interpreting British Government policy was all the more effective. Though times have changed, the above principles remain.

Yours faithfully,
GORE-BOUTH,
House of Lords,
July 9.

From Sir Peter Hayman
Sir, May I, as a former head of British Information Services in New York, comment briefly on the current difference between the present and the past. The past was the period of the Cold War, and the present is the period of détente. The difference is that in the past, the British Ambassador in Washington was a member of the BIS staff, and in the present, the British Ambassador is not.

There may be facts of which I am unaware in the present case, but I am convinced after three years in BIS New York, that our daily publication of "Today's British Papers" was one of the main elements in creating Britain's "special" relationship with the American press. Moreover, given the regional nature of the American press, this was the only sure way of getting the British press regularly reported outside New York. It is a matter which is easier to judge and indeed to foster in the daily battle of the press, than from the lofty heights of the embassy in Washington. However, though I have not consulted him, I believe that my chief in Washington of those days—Lord Harlech, himself of course a politician—would agree.

The practice of sending out our "press" of the British press, which was a habit begun in New York during the last war, has been followed by many of our embassies around the world. I hope that this very wise practice will continue.

Yours, etc.,
PETER HAYMAN,
Exmore House,
Berkshire,
July 9.

National park changes
From the President of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, and others
Sir, We join all those who are dismayed at the changes which the Secretary of State for the Environment has proposed to the Peak Park Planning Board's Structure Plan, which would largely disable the board in pursuing the prime purpose of the National Parks Act: the purpose of preserving and enhancing the natural beauty of their area. The proposed changes would relax controls which the board has done so with manifest success over the past 25 years: control over mineral extraction, transport, road building, housing and other developments, and the preservation of the landscape. We appeal, through your columns, to the Secretary of State and to Parliament to reject the drastic changes which would result in a complete alteration of the character of the National Park.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
MOLSON, President of the Council for the Protection of Rural England
EIRENE WHITE, President of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales
GERALD HAYTHORNTWAITE, Chairman of the Council for National Parks
July 9.

Contrast in Moscow
From Mr Philip McDonald
Sir, Michael Binyon in his Moscow Diary (July 5) very accurately and vividly described the ritual of herzog shopping, but he fails to depict a slightly less humorous aspect of the ceremony, and that is the actual exit from the shop. All those huge, foreign cars lined up and their hungry, boots wide open, and out come the privileged, in full view of the Soviet citizens passing by, with their cars piled high with goodies that the average person never sees (1975, the year I was in Moscow, was only the second year that oranges had been seen in the open markets, and the queues for those were infinite).

And as those privileged people joyously walk home to their state-measured cubicles (three yards by three yards per person), they look out at the masses of people in their cars (bottles of cognac with punnets of strawberries balanced on top, frozen duck side by side with large bags of mushrooms), and pride on home to bread, potatoes and cabbage.

What a wonderful world, Yours faithfully,
P. McDONALD,
46 Belvedere Road,
Frim Barnet, N.H.
July 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Should doctors take industrial action?

From Professor Sir Denis Hill
Sir, You have reported almost daily the plight of the hospital service due to industrial action, taken or threatened by different groups of workers—nurses and electricians (June 23), cleaners and porters and junior hospital doctors (June 26). At the same time at the annual conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees when a moral code was proposed which would restrict industrial action in such a way that patients should not suffer hardship, it was defeated. Now (June 29) family doctors have stated that if what they regard as the just financial rewards are not met "industrial action will surely follow".

The medical profession took the lead in this. In 1974 when discussions about their new contract broke down, there was a restriction in the services offered by consultants, and in 1975 junior doctors restricted their work to emergencies because of discontent about their remuneration. In that year the number of new outpatients seen fell by 900,000 compared with 1974, the number of operations performed fell by a quarter of a million and waiting lists rose by 70,000 (N.H.S. The First Thirty Years, B. Abell-Smith, HMSO).

No one believes that as a result of industrial action hazards to patients are not increased, that lives are not put in jeopardy and that many patients do not suffer much distress. For many doctors the idea of industrial action is intensely repugnant. Many must be asking the question, as I write in the *Lancet* (November 15, 1975), did, is the

profession destroying itself? There must be more people now, like Dr Dudley, who can smell suicide in the air.

Of course the medical profession has been subject to very severe stress—the undermining of medical authority, decline in standards of care, the frustration of bureaucratic domination, the evidence that private practice was to be destroyed; yet all this and much more does not justify the profession's abrogation of its essential moral contract with patients. This moral contract must surely be overriding. If it is thrown away, the profession will decline because it will lose the public's respect and its own self-respect.

The leaders of the profession, the Royal Colleges and the Faculties had the opportunity in 1976 to state loudly and clearly what the nature of that moral contract is, and that whatever the circumstances it must be obeyed. They did not do so; they deplored industrial action and then blamed the Government. Many are hoping that standards will be restored and believe that the medical profession should provide leadership; others equally involved in patient care could then examine their own moral stance. Perhaps it is not too late for the Royal Colleges to think again, but time is short. I do not believe that the profession is so demoralized that it will not listen.

Yours sincerely,
DENIS HILL,
Institute of Psychiatry,
De Crespigny Park,
Dumfries Hill, SE5,
July 3.

A 1957 libel action

From Mr Auberon Waugh
Sir, I delayed writing to point out an error in Mr John Montgomery's letter (June 21) which some might find misleading, because I assumed you would be delayed by letters from lawyers—even, perhaps, from your own legal correspondent—making the same point. However, Mr Carter Ruck is dated June 26, while invaluable in clarifying the particular circumstances of Bevan and Others versus Spectator Ltd (1957) avoided the general inference to be drawn from this unhappy affair and ignored altogether Mr Ford's objection (May 21) that we waited until all three plaintiffs (the judge and both senior counsel were dead before drawing attention to a particular miscarriage of justice).

Mr Montgomery wrote: "The plaintiffs did not know and could not possibly have known that the *Spectator* would not plead justification. . . . If the story had been true, plaintiffs had no means of knowing what was the strength of the evidence that would be called by the defendants. In these circumstances to have started a libel action if there had been any truth in the story would have been plain madness."

It is undoubtedly true that plaintiffs do not know what defendants will plead at the outset of proceedings, but some may identify it as the third major abomination of libel law that plaintiffs know within a few weeks exactly how the defendant will plead and also, long before the trial, what evidence he has been able to collect. At any stage before the court hearing a plaintiff can

renew with no greater disbursement than pre-trial costs in sporting terms, he is gambling a sprat to catch a whale.

The first two abominations are already well known: that a defendant is assumed to have been guilty of an untruth in his disparagement of the plaintiff, and must prove his innocence of this if he is to escape damages; and that a plea of justification (or truth) is held to be an aggravation of the libel if it fails. A further beneficial anomaly is that any punitive (as opposed to compensatory) element in damages goes to the plaintiff rather than to the State.

Private citizens who are not professional writers, journalists or broadcasters may feel well protected by our libel law, which is more oppressive than those of any respectable country in the free world. But if they will glance around within their own circle of awareness at the drinks, incompetents and plain crooks who are thus protected from any suggestion which might disparage them in their office, profession, calling, trade or business, they may decide that Britain would be a happier, healthier and more successful nation under some other set of rules.

We draw attention to the case at this late stage precisely because most of the principals are dead. If they were not we could, out.

Yours faithfully,
AUBERON WAUGH,
Combe Florey House,
Combe Florey,
Taunton, Somerset,
June 29.

The Prince and the Pope

From Professor the Reverend Canon G. R. Dunstan
Sir, I wish to thank Lord Hallsham for his courageous and deeply moving letter (July 4) and to stand in solidarity with the false equation of administrative rules concerning marriage with dogmas.

In 1972 I was a signatory to the report *Marriage, Divorce and the Church*, which advocated an alternative to the present domestic "discipline" of the Church of England concerning the divorced. The General Synod declined it. The case, substantially the same (though more bishop-centred in one particular), is before the Synod again in a new report, *Marriage and the Church's Task*—better written, better argued and better printed than ours was. The Synod has a second chance, perhaps the last, to redeem its credit. If it fails in this, we may expect the clergy to follow their own consciences and to use responsibly the discretion which Parliament by statute has given them.

As for marriages between Anglicans and Roman Catholics proposals for alteration were agreed between formal representatives of the Vatican and the Anglican Communion in a report, *Anglican-Roman Catholic Marriage*, published in June 1976. The Roman Catholic hierarchy of England and Wales has revised its Directory in some measure in accordance with that report. The General Synod of the Established Church has not even considered it. Yours faithfully,
G. R. DUNSTAN,
34 Cranley Park,
Surrey,
July 7.

From Father James Joyce
Sir, There is some uncertainty and cynicism about the Catholic nullity procedure and law; it is said that we either do or more than divorce anyone who asks (especially if they are rich), or we are being hard and doing nothing for those whose marriages have ended.

It might help therefore if I tried to explain from a personal angle how I, as a member of a diocese tribunal, see this work. In this diocese, we give judgments (negative and affirmative) in about 30 cases a year. We would have advised others that as far as we can see their marriages were quite valid, and other parochial clergy will have done the same. About half the cases are for no reason, and of the others, the maximum cost is £40, money which goes on stationary postage, etc. I do not receive, nor want, anything for this work, and I look forward to my first birth, which is a long time coming, since my reasons for doing this work are entirely pastoral. Obviously there is a legal aspect to this work, but our aim is to try and help those whose marriages have failed. All the members of our tribunal do this work in a part-time capacity.

It is true that the law has developed in recent years, though it is still based on the traditional law of the Church, in line with the emphases of the teaching of the Second Vatican Council. Perhaps we could sum up the grounds into two categories: Were the parties free and did they understand and consent to what they were doing when they married? And, what were they consenting to? At the same time one has to try and protect the sacrament of marriage, and indeed there is a legal presumption in favour of the validity of a marriage.

May I finally add that the vital area of pastoral care for the people of marriage, and perhaps this is where Catholics and other Christians could work profitably together, thus putting me out of a job.

Yours sincerely,
J. JOYCE,
Defender of the Bond, Diocese of Portsmouth,
St Edmund Campion,
6 Firs Lane,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire,
July 5.

Air tankers at Fairford

From Mrs Jane North
Sir, With an uncanny sense of randalism the Ministry of Defence has decided to allow the location of a USAF base for tanker aircraft at Fairford in Gloucestershire. Fairford church possesses a unique treasure, the only complete set of medieval stained glass still in situ in the whole of the country.

In Canterbury, York and Norwich tremendous efforts are made to preserve our precious heritage of medieval glass against the ravages of pollution. Are we at the same time consenting to endanger the equally irreplaceable stained glass in a parish church which lacks the financial resources of a great cathedral city?

Yours sincerely,
J. E. NORTH,
Alpha,
Hurstfield Road,
West Molesey,
Surrey,
July 5.

Average weather

From Mr Wilfred Selway
Sir, Mr Desmond Shawe-Taylor, in his letter (July 5) asks the Meteorological Office to be more specific in long range forecasts. Is not this asking too much? It is doubtful if the Meteorological Office are wise in issuing long range forecasts, based on the analogue, because the paths of SW weather patterns are so devious in changing directions and breaking forecasts.

On the whole, the short range forecasting is remarkably good and the Meteorological Office are to be commended. Few people will understand temperatures quoted in degrees C, but human comfort or discomfort is self evident, especially when the weather is out of season.

Yours sincerely,
WILFRED SELWAY,
16 Coleridge Drive,
Gloucester,
July 5.

FINISHING THE YOUNG DELINQUENT

an unhappy fact that criminals are getting younger and younger, and that the offences committed by juveniles are becoming more and more serious. The police, and most magistrates, believe that the existing Children and Young Persons Act 1969, is proving itself unable of dealing with rising juvenile criminality. The Act has, it is argued, allowed young offenders to commit crimes with impunity; and by placing emphasis on the treatment of delinquents, rather than on deterrence or punishment, it has freed persistent child offenders to carry on their nefarious activities, the only restraint being the weekly visit by their probation officer. Sir David Lee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has now added his influential voice to the and for tougher measures against young delinquents. It is a call for juvenile offenders to be given a "sharp reminder" that they have done wrong and he left in no doubt as to what will happen in the future. The same thing again, as comparable with the Conservative policy of introducing a glasshouse system under which the young criminal would be subjected to an extremely highly disciplined regime a relatively short period, the

belief being that after so unpleasant an experience no one would offend again.

Unfortunately, previous experience does not bear out that hope. Inmates of detention centres, first introduced after the last war to administer a "short sharp shock" to delinquents, have not kept off crime after their period of residence.

What the 1969 Act did was to allow many more children appearing before the juvenile courts to be placed in the care of the local authority. It did not take powers away from the magistrates, save in one important area. Whereas under the old law a magistrate could order a child he sent to an approved school, he can now only place him into care, and suggest to the local authority that he be taken into residential accommodation. Often, that recommendation is not acted on and the child, who may have committed a serious offence, is back in the community, able to repeat his crime. That is not necessarily, as it is often stated, because the social welfare department is "soft" on crime. Often, it is because there is no appropriate residential home available. There is an especially acute shortage of secure accommodation. It has been regularly proposed that magistrates should have the power to make "secure care orders" placing the offender in a secure

home. But such a power cannot be of any use if the accommodation is not there. The Government has gone some of the way towards making the provision of secure units a priority, but, during a time of economic stringency, far too little is being done.

It is a question mainly of resources, not of legal powers. A distinction must be made between the two classes of juvenile criminals, and more attention and resources concentrated on the smaller but more serious group. The vast majority of delinquents are only minor nuisances, and will probably grow out of their phase of criminality. The 1969 Act, and the measures taken by the police, the social agencies and the courts, are adequate enough to cope with their deviancy. The remaining hard-core persistent offenders cause the greatest difficulties in the short-term and are likely to remain a considerable danger to society in the longer term, after they reach adulthood. For that group, resources are inadequate. They do not respond to treatment in an open setting. Both for their own good and for that of society, they require being kept in secure places. Until that security is provided—and it does need a great deal of money—we cannot hope to more than nibble at the problem of juvenile criminality.

Moreover, Mr Heath announces his return to the front line of Conservative politics on his own terms, as all who know him expected he would. He will symbolize and campaign for his own axis of Conservative politics: what he called the tradition of the Conservative Party, in which I have served under Churchill, Eden, Macmillan, and Home. That is, the Conservatism of the One Nation group formed by the ablest young men of the Conservative Party in the 1920s. A Disraelian Conservatism designed to bring the party back into accord with the whole people after Churchill's electoral catastrophe of 1945. And in the early economic troubles of 1947-74, the kind of qualified and pragmatic Conservatism that raised doubts in the minds of Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph, as well as the backbenchers who eventually brought Mr Heath's leadership to an end. Put crudely, we may say that Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith can still be made to appear to be evoking the spirit of the pre-election Selsdon Park conference of 1970, while Mr Heath tries to forget he ever became party to Selsdon Park negotiations.

David Wood

Mr Heath comes back in from the cold

that was lost is found, and the old Conservative MPs and managers pass all bounds. In a general election in 1974, Mr Heath was elected to the House of Commons and entered into overtures with the party he led in 1965-1975. When the campaign to decide who governs Britain opens, he said, he would be as hard as ever for the Conservative Government. He said that he would be in the best interests of Britain. His displacement as leader would make no difference, and he wished Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues really well. At last proud Ted had come from the cold. Mrs Thatcher warmly welcomed the warm terms which he had pledged support for, and in the next few days he was busy describing a Conservative Government as "reconstruction".

It is, of course, a poor heart that rejoices, and who wants the return of a man who has been so long in the wilderness? Yet nobody may study the history of the Conservative Party without realizing that Mr Heath has offered nothing more than his own nature to the party. He has offered nothing more than his own nature to the party. He has offered nothing more than his own nature to the party. He has offered nothing more than his own nature to the party.

That analysis brings me to a development inside the traditionalist section of the Conservative Party that can be nothing less than disarming equally for Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heath, both of whom came to the top on grounds of ability and maximum commitment. Here is a dinner table quotation that tells all the story: "We tried the Grocer and we have tried the Grocer's Daughter. Next time we must go back to the Landlord Spire for a leader." The "Grocer", of course, is Private Eye's sneering nickname for Mr Heath. If you respond to the remark by asking whom the party traditionalists have in mind, they answer Mr Francis Pym, and there is a clear hint that the Douglas-Home ballot for party leader should be abandoned to make possible a return to the old system of party consultation, with "weighted" voting and the Whip's Office in control.

That such remarks should be made at all indicates an oddly defeatist judgment of the Conservative Party's chances of winning the general election when it comes, if only because it is obvious that should Mrs Thatcher with her place as leader will be assured. Yet the Spire theory is being run hard behind the scenes.

The message seems to be that some traditionalist Conservatives, whose influence is not entirely dead, grow tired of leaders who rock the boat, in and out of office, by refusal to bend and by insensitive overcommitment to a particular view of what the Conservative Party is in business to achieve, other than power itself.

Mr Heath back into the fold, the speech was nothing less than a heaven-sent gift that allowed him to imply that if Mr Heath can commit himself to a thoroughgoing loyalist campaign, how can any Heathite or doubting Liberal hold back? That he could not be thrown away. After all, Mrs Thatcher is a far more calculating and cautious party manager than her public brand image suggests, and she knows that the Conservative Party needs a broad base. Like Mr Heath, she is a Whig-type Tory at heart, at least by her reckoning. Her differences with Mr Heath are on method rather than principles, on practice rather than philosophy.

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Organized Christianity 'now of pinkish hue'

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent
In 1975 the two Anglican archbishops, Dr Coggan and Dr Blanch, declared in the so-called "call to the nation" that the time had come for it to consider what it was about and where it was going. The public and even the Church of England, paid out much head, but that is not to deny that the attempt was courageous. The British Council of Churches, however, heard and acted.

It had been contemplating a big project on the state of the nation for some time before the "call" in which that added stimulus came to a firm decision to launch into the subject. A list of topics was prepared, subdivided, and parcelled out to committees of experts and well-wishers; masses of paper flowed to and fro, and the ecclesiastical air became dense with sociological jargon. The exercise has culminated in a book, published by the British Council of Churches with the enthusiasm of Dr Coggan behind it.

Some will say that it is appropriate that something that began with words rather than actions should culminate in words rather than actions. A book seems rather a mouse, not a lion. But in 1975 and still more so in 1978, the confusion of public affairs had reached such a level of incom-

prehensibility that mere actions would have been blind gestures. It seemed as if the nation had lost its way and did not want to be led because it did not know where it wanted to be led.

That crisis of public morale has passed, and the book, *Britain Today and Tomorrow*, by Canon Trevor Beeson (Collins, £1.50), has appeared too late to catch the public mood. Canon Beeson was appointed to hold down into a coherent pattern the hundreds of thousands of words that the project spawned and to draw whatever conclusions seemed justified by the material.

The underlying tone that he discerned was questioning, critical, and sometimes radical. The church experts and church leaders who have shaped the outcome of the project have shown themselves Christian liberal socialists, men and women committed to a vision of justice that implies greater exaltation in society, further restrictions on the market, and a more radical public ownership and public involvement in industry and commerce, qualified support for trade unionism, and active opposition to racial discrimination: in fact, not far from the philosophy of Mrs Thatcher's philosophy.

The Christian basis for nineteenth-century political economy is not there in evidence; there is no faith in invisible

guiding hands steering a free market system towards ever greater prosperity, nor uncritical endorsement of the so-called Protestant ethic, whereby the thrifty and hard-working can expect to reward Providence. The tone is sceptical of capitalism, distrustful of social privilege. The battle cry is "For justice and the poor" and the banner is the Bible and the Cross.

The book marks some sort of watershed: never again can any church be described as the "Conservative Party at prayer" if that is its manifesto. Organized Christianity is now of pinkish hue, too accommodating to be Marxist certainly, but prepared to dip into Marx for an odd insight or two. The correct label would probably be "Christian radicalism", and as Canon Beeson points out, it would not be surprising if the two archbishops were slightly taken aback by the end product of their "call to the nation".

As far as it is possible to tell, *Britain Today and Tomorrow* will surely reflect the temper of what might be called ecclesiastical middle management. The average general synodman, rural dean, circuit chairman, or vicar-moderator would share most of the opinions put forward, though the available evidence. Among such people there is certainly no sign at all of the opposite contrast: the Christian roots of

high Toryism are being articulated by the leaders of the Conservative Party but not by the leaders of the churches. Nevertheless, it is probably safe to assume that in the coming election the Conservatives will vote most of the churchgoers. Church attendance at local level is fairly well insulated from prevailing currents of thought, and churchmen do not go to church to be told what to think about politics. That may be part of a wider gap between the leaders and the led, a firm of mutual non-communication of religious matters, too. Ideas do percolate gradually downwards, however, and the British Council of Churches has plans to apply some pressure to the percolation process with Canon Beeson's book as the summation of the message.

If it is done with enthusiasm and strikes a chord in the hearts of the faithful, the influence could ultimately be immense. If all the churchmen in Britain are committed to a social and political analysis along the lines of *Britain Today and Tomorrow*, the Labour Party would indeed become the natural party of government. It has already captured the commanding heights of the nation's religious life, and it is not clear what that book stands for, if it happened, as far as is known, without Transport House lifting so much as a telephone.

OBITUARY

SIR DENYS PAGE

Outstanding classical scholar of his times

Sir Denys Page, Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge from 1950 to 1973, and Master of Jesus College, from 1939 to 1973, who died on July 6 at the age of 70, was one of the most distinguished classical scholars of his generation.

Denys Lionel Page was born in 1908, the son of F. H. D. Page, a railway official, and his wife Elsie. From Newbury Grammar School, Oxford, where he obtained First Class Honours in Classics, he went to Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained First Class Honours in Classics, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1931. He became Master of Trinity College in 1939, and was succeeded by Sir Denys Page in 1950. He was elected Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge in 1950, and was succeeded by Sir Denys Page in 1973.

At his death in 1973, Page was a great friend and colleague of J. D. Denniston, left the draft of a brief edition of Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*, with commentary, which he had intended to revise in the light of the massive edition of Eduard Fraenkel. In the event the task of revision fell to Page, and the book was published in 1957, seven years after Fraenkel's death. Page's practical ability, together with the power of his personality, helped him to render great services to his college, to whose members, senior and junior, he was always friendly and accessible.

He married in 1938 Katherine Elizabeth Doherty, nee Penry, whose mother was a well-known archaeologist. They had four daughters, and a son, a red life of a scholar, a family, and a happy home. He had continued as Professor until 1973, and as Master until 1973, his wife's serious illness led him to resign both offices in 1973. He was knighted in 1971. He was a Doctor of Letters of Cambridge, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was elected Fellow of the British Academy in 1952, and served as president from 1971 to 1973. The choice of one so robustly English in the ranks of the Classics was a tribute to the quality of his scholarship, and to the fact that he was a scholar of the highest order.

In 1965 A. S. F. Gow published in two volumes *The Greek Anthology: Hellenistic Epigrams*, comprising both text and commentary. This was a monumental task, and Page's edition of the *Greek Anthology* was a great service to the world of Greek literature. It was a monumental task, and Page's edition of the *Greek Anthology* was a great service to the world of Greek literature. It was a monumental task, and Page's edition of the *Greek Anthology* was a great service to the world of Greek literature.

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PROFESSOR G. W. KENNER

Professor George Wallace Kenner, FRS, whose tragic death at the early age of 55 has been reported, was one of the country's leading organic chemists. Born in Sheffield on November 16, 1922, the younger son of James Kenner, FRS, he spent most of his boyhood in Manchester where his father became Professor of Technological Chemistry in 1928, and later chemical atmosphere for his mother was also a chemist—he was educated on the classical side at Manchester Grammar School before entering Manchester University to read chemistry in 1939. His school preparation may have been unusual but he quickly showed himself to be a young man of quite exceptional talent with a maturity of chemical insight far beyond his years. Some idea of his precocity can be gained from the fact that the Royal Society accepted and published an original paper on a theoretical topic when he was only 23 years of age. There must be very few organic chemists who can match this achievement.

Kenner's interests spanned a large area of organic chemistry from the theoretical to the experimental, but it was in the structural elucidation and total synthesis of natural substances of biological importance that he made his major contribution. His earliest researches were in the field of nucleotide synthesis and this he continued when he moved to Cambridge in 1944. In Cambridge he was a major contributor to the synthesis of the important nucleotide coenzymes and it was this work that stimulated his interest in the whole question of enzyme and coenzyme action. As a result, in the later years at Cambridge he initiated the researches on chlorophyll and the porphyrins and unpolypeptide synthesis which he was to

develop so successfully in Liverpool. His appointment in 1957 to the Heath Harrison Chair of Organic Chemistry and with it the Headship of the Department of Organic Chemistry at Liverpool University presented him with both a challenge and an opportunity to put his research ideas to the test on a much greater scale than had previously been possible. The challenge, he accepted, perhaps to the detriment of his health, but he had planned and equipped Robinson Laboratories and the flourishing school of chemistry they contain stand as monuments to his labours for the University of Liverpool. The opportunity he seized with both hands, his researches in the synthesis of porphyrin derivatives and to our knowledge of bacteriochlorophyll biosynthesis have been widely acclaimed, while his structural and synthetic studies in the porphyrin and protein fields have opened new vistas. Despite opposition Kenner always argued the importance of clear-cut unambiguous synthesis by the classical methods of organic chemistry in the study of natural products, the structure and total synthesis of the porphyrins (heme, chlorophyll and related compounds) has vindicated his views and at the same time enriched our stock of synthetic methods, while his most recent work on the synthesis of porphyrin analogues, and on the very threshold of total synthesis, had far to go to the way to a real understanding of the mechanism of enzyme action. As a result, in the later years at Cambridge he initiated the researches on chlorophyll and the porphyrins and unpolypeptide synthesis which he was to

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 8: The Queen left the Palace at 10.15 for the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Scotland, to attend the funeral of the Queen Mother.

The Duke of Kent left the Palace at 10.15 for the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Scotland, to attend the funeral of the Queen Mother.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, attended Airborne Forces Day at Aldershot.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 8: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon opened Palace House at Ware, which has been restored by the Hertfordshire Building Preservation Trust.

The Lady Jean Rankin and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
JAMES'S PALACE
July 8: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, was present this afternoon at the Championship meeting at Wimbledon and presented challenge trophies to the winners.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Miss Jane Pugh were in attendance.

Mr. C. R. Garland and Miss S. D. Walden
The engagement is announced between Christopher, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Garland, of 10, St. James's Place, London, and Miss S. D. Walden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Garland, of 10, St. James's Place, London.

Mr. A. W. Hardy and Miss R. E. Elton
The engagement is announced between Alan, second son of Mrs. C. E. Hardy and the late Rev. D. F. Hardy, of Cambridge, and Miss R. E. Elton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Elton, of Melbourne, Australia.

Major P. E. Kirby, RA, and Miss K. Pugh
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Major and Mrs. P. E. Kirby, of Millersdon, Dorset, and Miss K. Pugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Kirby, of Millersdon, Dorset.

Mr. C. B. Myers and Miss J. L. Wardrop
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Myers, of Currys House, Shillingford, Dorset, and Miss J. L. Wardrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Myers, of Currys House, Shillingford, Dorset.

Mr. C. D. Reid and Miss F. Wilbers
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Mr. J. P. Turnbull and Miss D. C. M. Ford
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Mr. D. J. K. Wadhwa and Miss S. J. Sewell
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. K. Wadhwa, of 10, St. James's Place, London, and Miss S. J. Sewell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. K. Wadhwa, of 10, St. James's Place, London.

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Mr. J. P. Turnbull and Miss D. C. M. Ford
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Turnbull, of 10, St. James's Place, London, and Miss D. C. M. Ford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Turnbull, of 10, St. James's Place, London.

Mr. D. J. K. Wadhwa and Miss S. J. Sewell
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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

A new
British
tax exile?
Page 18

Scrap and build' scheme holds out hope of easing shipping crisis

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

By Our Financial Staff

Michael Bailey
Correspondent

worldwide scrap and build

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Under the scheme, the

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Union leader resists dock strike call

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Mr. Mostyn Evans: strike threat a "punitive" measure.

influence has declined in recent years as the shifting pattern of trade has reduced the work force in the big traditional ports.

Mr. John Evelyn, chief executive of Ipswich Port Authority, said yesterday: "I would be interested to know how broad was the representation at the meeting of shop stewards on Saturday. Indications I have received from ports round the country suggest that there is very little sympathy for an official strike action."

But while the TGWU is embarrassed at the unofficial threat, its leaders have privately made clear to the Government that an open-ended official national dock strike might be called if the Cabinet does not accept that the Royals should be kept open with state cash aid.

Mr. Evans added: "We realise the tremendous consequences of a national dock strike. We are talking about our dockers throughout the United Kingdom lending soli-

darity to any of the Upper Reaches threatened with closure. We have reaffirmed our intention to do all we can to keep the docks open, even if it means the possibility of a national dock strike."

"It may involve the TGWU in a very serious situation. We recognise that there is an election in October or in the spring, and it could be very embarrassing in the Government, but the fact remains that we have got a job to do whatever the circumstances, and that is it."

Transport union leaders have joined with local MPs and community leaders in arguing the case with the Government for a revitalisation of the Royals, which employ 2,000 men, and the India and Millwall docks, also under long-term threat of shutdown.

"We are convinced that there is no need for the closures," said the TGWU general secretary. "Some changes are needed in working practices, but these are negotiable."

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MANAGEMENT

Beginning of the end of a famous name

Imagine the brewers of that famous dark stout giving up their celebrated trade name and calling the product Bleggs or by the initials of the parent company, AGS.

Impossible, perhaps, but Ever Ready Company (Holdings) is proposing to make such a change by altering its name—if shareholders give permission this week—to Berc Group. In Britain, Ever Ready has about 70 per cent of the dry battery market and to anybody who speaks English the trademark is highly descriptive. As such, the name might be vulnerable to EEC trademark legislation, which in effect could insist that an Ever Ready battery really is ever ready and never fades.

Yet there is a more important reason for this move. Since the end of the war, the mark has been shared with Union Carbide, the United States dry battery manufacturer, which has exclusive rights in North and South America, the Far East, India and Australia.

The trademark, Ever Ready,

The trademark on the right, already long familiar overseas, will replace the famous one below in Britain's shops

EVER READY



is only used by the British group in the domestic market. Bire and South Africa. In Germany, the brand name is Daimon and in Italy it is Superpla.

Everywhere else in the world the group already uses the name Berc which goes back to the year when it was first used for British Ever Ready Electrical Company. In Africa, apparently the word Berc is synonymous with a battery.

Lawrence Ofchard, the group's chairman, recognizes that, having promoted at least four trade marks around the world for so many years, the change is long overdue.

"Obviously Ever Ready would do itself irreparable harm by dropping such a descriptive and well-established title overnight. It carries 'enormous goodwill', Mr. Ofchard says, 'and we have to protect it in the United Kingdom'." The

brand name will be marketed as actively as ever and Berc will be making a low profile entry into the British market. It will be introduced through new products such as silver oxide cells and in 20 years time, the group hopes, Berc will be as well known in electrical shops throughout the country as Ever Ready.

Much the same process will take place in Germany and Italy. While the Daimon and Superpla trade marks will be protected, Berc will bear the brunt of new product launches.

The spread of Berc's entry here will depend on the success of the £33m-£40m investment programme scheduled for the next three years to develop opportunities in silver oxide in alkaline manganese batteries.

Ever Ready will be around for a long time but eventually the name is destined to go the way of once familiar friends. Meanwhile, investors will have to get used to the Berc Group immediately.

Ray Maughan

Britain's next tax exile?

It may not now be long before British multinational companies begin to respond in the logical way to the taxation pressures which are making it ever harder for them to keep their best people on their payrolls. There is already evidence that a number of Britain's biggest companies are considering seriously whether they may not have to move their head offices abroad.

So far only one company, Reckitt & Colman, has explicitly said that it might look at the possibility, but others are believed to be looking at it as well.

The dilemma for companies like Reckitt is simple enough. The group earns more than three quarters of its profits abroad. As a matter of course it sends its rising executives to serve in its overseas subsidiaries as a means of gaining experience. Increasingly, however, Reckitt is finding, like so many other companies, that it is difficult to entice these people back, even into fairly senior positions.

Generally lower executive salaries and high marginal rates of United Kingdom income tax mean that for many executives a promotion back to head office involves a cut in real earnings.

The point was graphically made by Shell which revealed in its recent annual report that it was paying £201,000 to one of its directors, an American who had moved over to London. This was nearly double the salary of the chairman, but was only in keeping with Shell's established policy of paying foreign nationals in such a way that they would be no worse off in Britain than if they had stayed at home.

In Reckitt's case the problem is, besides, to require urgent attention because of the question of management succession. In about five years time both the chairman, James Clemonson, and the finance director, Martin Harris, are due to retire, and the group is having to consider whether it may want to bring someone back from overseas to fill the top jobs.

But clearly it is not just at this level that Reckitt is concerned. The problems of providing sufficient financial incentives to tempt executives back to head office are a worry throughout the upper echelons. It may seem a drastic step to relocate the entire head office abroad as a simple means of escaping United Kingdom tax, but Reckitt has already demonstrated a preparedness to move if necessary. It moved its head office to London only eight years ago when it found it increasingly impractical to run an international business from Hull and with effect from next January its European operations will be run from Paris rather than London—simply for personal tax reasons.

Moreover, Reckitt does not



Reckitt chairman James Clemonson: a question of giving executives adequate financial incentives.

believe that the business of removing a head office, even for a company with sales of £560m and pre-tax profits of £38m, need be anything like as daunting as it sounds. Its present head office staff number about 200, including secretaries. But Reckitt thinks that if it did decide to move it might not need to relocate more than about 50 people.

Nor need it disrupt operations elsewhere in the group. Reckitt, like many other multinationals, is essentially decentralized. Its American operations are run from the United States, its Australian operations from Australia and so on.

For the United Kingdom, too, it need make only a slight difference in reporting procedures. For most practical purposes, then, a move would have only a small effect on operational procedures, except that it would appreciably improve the group's ability to offer higher real incomes to top management and thereby resolve the problem of how to attract and retain high quality staff. There would be no question of re-registering the company abroad and, in terms of shareholders, Reckitt would continue to be a British company.

But the group is well aware that it could make an important psychological difference, for instance in the pride that the senior staff might feel in the

ability of the home companies to increase their exports. Further, it is fully recognized that, in terms of life style, many senior Reckitt employees would feel a loyalty to Britain that might not be wholly compensated for by higher earnings overseas. For this reason there is a powerful underlying reluctance to move abroad.

None the less, there cannot be much doubt that Reckitt will look seriously at the whole matter if it believes a move is the only way to ensure that it, like its best people, Mr. Clemonson has already told the Prime Minister of his views and they appear to have been received with some sympathy.

He is less confident, however, that as long as a Labour Government is in power the necessary changes in marginal tax rates will be made which will kill off the possibility of a head office relocation once and for all.

The logic which has brought Reckitt to the point of sifting its problems in public is pleasing other multinationals along the same road, however. While government may be able to ignore the departure from Britain of the occasional firm, it is hard to see how it could remain unconcerned that some of Britain's biggest companies may be about to emigrate.

Christopher Wilkins

Magazines reverse a trend

Circulation figures released this week by IPC Magazines, the largest of the women's magazine publishers, indicate that its new marketing strategy is starting to show results.

The true picture will not be known until D. C. Thomson, its main competitor as far as the weekly publications are concerned, issues comparative sales figures. But IPC is very pleased with the volume increase of nearly 4 per cent over the equivalent period of last year achieved for its four big women's weekly publications in the first six months of 1978.

It does not expect the 3p cover price increases which are due to take effect from August (as soon as the freeze imposed by the Price Commission expires) to impair circulation, but it does make an important contribution to group finances in a year when advertising revenue, which accounts for approximately half the total, has been less than satisfactory.

The sales increase, which takes the combined total circulation for *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm* and *Woman's Weekly* to 5,368 million, compared with 5,170 million the year before is the biggest since 1974.

Although still well down on the huge circulation figures recorded for the women's magazines in the 1950s before commercial television, the latest results are a marked improvement on the more or less static figures of the past two years.

According to Patrick Barrow, IPC Magazines' circulation director, "a variety of factors have helped, including editorial improvements and increased cooperation from the wholesale trade."

But probably the most identifiable component is the computer-based system introduced last year which breaks down sales performance within the magazine wholesale organizations into small units. Each local office is given an agreed monthly target figure. The hope is that the increased circulation figures, which are independently audited by the Advertising Industry's Audit Bureau of Circulation, will bring a comparable rise in advertising revenue. "For the women's magazines in particular, which rely to a high degree on the food industry, advertising sales have not had a good year."

Patricia Tisdall

Copies of the study of employee reports by Roger Russey of the St Edmund Hall Industrial Relations Unit, Oxford, mentioned here last week, can be obtained from 'Food, the industry', research, at 3 London Wall Buildings, London, EC2M 5PH.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Autumn may bring upturn in copper price

Mining

Copper prices, and with them some mining stocks, may break out of their long-suffered doldrums much sooner than was thought even three months ago. In the short term, there seems to be an unsatisfactory discrepancy between the fundamentals, which point to falling stocks and an excess of consumption over production for the first time in five years. I would be surprised if there was not a decisive upward movement in copper metal by the autumn, with the price perhaps reaching £900 by the end of the year, against the present spot price of around £700.

In the longer term, the time at which the long-expected shortage could emerge might be brought forward to the beginning of 1980. Assuming a catastrophic economic collapse, a genuine and quite serious shortage is widely thought likely in the early 1980s. The gearing effect on copper shares is already tempting some brave punters.

The Shaba invasion pushed prices up above £800. That reaction was inevitable, but now they are lower than before the disruption of Zairean supplies. It is hard to see that the underlying supply and demand factors justify these levels. For a start, optimistic reports from Zaire, no doubt motivated by the Government, that the mines would soon be back to approximately

year. Moreover, with only about a dozen white and eight Zairean engineers left, main despatches and replacement schedules must be virtually nonexistent.

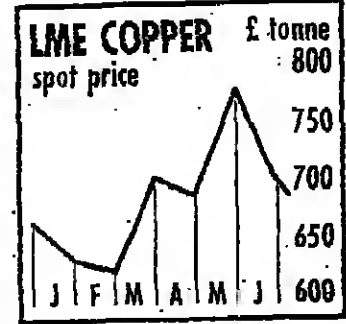
If one looks at the demand side, a curious picture emerges. City sources estimate that for the past five months consumption may have exceeded supply by as much as 200,000 tonnes. Not much one might think, against projected world production of refined copper this year of about 6.5m

tonnes. But the crucial point is that if a demand excess continues it will rapidly deplete the 2m tonnes of copper stocks which have been a serious price depressant.

So fascinated have some pundits been by this stockpile that they have forgotten that in normal times—whatever they may be—about 1.2 million tonnes could be held or in transport anyway. So the vital marginal amount is nearer 800,000 tonnes. LME stocks fell by about 20,000 tonnes over the past fortnight, and the United States Bureau of Mines' reports that refined copper stocks at United States refineries went down a massive 290,000 short tons to just 15,000 in the month to the end of May.

Other forces are also at work squeezing the supply. Asarco has prolonged its declaration of force majeure over shipments from the Ilo smelter in Peru, apparently because of technical problems. Zambia has a backlog of 130,000 tonnes either in the country, or stuck in, or on its way to Dar-es-Salaam worth in total £90m. Zambia's desire to import producer stock in Japan fell some 10,500 tonnes to nearly 134,000 during May.

The clear deduction from the morass of facts is that copper is underpinned at the moment. It is true that capacity utilization is still low—the United States at about 77 per cent—and that there is plenty of room for raising output both at the mines and the



refineries. United States refined production went up to 145,000 tonnes in May, against 141,000 in the previous month, and crude output was 14,000 tonnes, higher at 123,900 tonnes.

It is also the case that Peru and Chile are nowhere near realizing their potential. Peru's earnings from copper exports were up 23 per cent in 1977 at \$1,533,000, mainly because of the new Cuzco mine, and should be more again this year. A recent study by the Chilean Metallurgical and Mining Research Centre claims that production from the country's 100m tonnes of reserves could reach 1.4 tonnes a year by 1990 compared with 1m today.

But all this is some way into the future. If the apparent current reduction in stocks goes on, and if the constraints on the immediate supplies such as Zambia are not removed, copper cannot resist the upward pressure for much longer. A swift movement to about £900 for spot copper is not out of the question before the end of the year, followed by a 'jewelling off' of shares. A single step, with all the major stocks adjusting, especially stocks such as RIZ, which is often regarded as undervalued, or Kennecott, which could consider pushing its price back up. It is possible that copper will surprise us all next year.

Michael Prest

Economic indicators could spur market

Following the stock market's recent desultory performance, the week ahead could provide some encouragement for higher trading.

This is particularly so on the economic side where indicators start today with the provisional June figures for the wholesale price index. Tomorrow, the Treasury will be announcing the Central Government Borrowing Requirement for June, while the Bank of England's monthly statement and the United Kingdom banking eligible liabilities will also be made known.

This week

On Thursday, there will be the provisional index of industrial production for May, while Friday will have a busy session with the retail prices index for June, the balance of payments and overseas trade figures for the same month and the building 'societies' receipts. In equities, Imperial Group will have a busy session, with figures on Thursday. Earlier this year, the directors admitted that there would be an "appreciable decline" at the half-year stage and brokers Buckmaster & Moore see this downturn from a previous £67.5m to about £55m. However, providing "lumps" can keep pre-tax profits above the £50m level, the share price is likely to hold up.

But the City will be looking more particularly at the statement, to assess the board's comments on current trading, and the dividend where some market men expect the interim payment to be stepped up by 10 per cent, while others feel that the group will revert back to its historical policy of maintaining the interim dividend and increasing the final.



Mr. P. Prior, chairman of H. P. Bulmer.

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MONDAY.—Interims: Deansons (Hdgs.) and Wearra Group. Final: British Dredging, Car-

clo, Eng. Celtic Haven, Crown House, Danae, Investment Trust, James Latham, May and Hassell, Macdonald Martin Duffell, Oll and Associated, Investment Trust, St. George's Laundry (Worcester), and Walfall.

TUESDAY.—Interims: General Consolidated Investment Trust, J. and H. B. Jackson, Donald Macpherson Group and Neil and Spencer Holdings. Final: Macdonald Martin Duffell, Oll and Associated, Investment Trust, St. George's Laundry (Worcester), and Walfall.

WEDNESDAY.—Interims: Countryside Properties and Bonser (Eng. Final: Assoc. Leisure, H. P. Bulmer Hdgs., E. R. F. (Hdgs.), Hollis Group, Jacksons, Bourne End, W. Wood Group (Hdgs.) and S. W. Wood Group (Hdgs.).

THURSDAY.—Interims: Imperial Group, Nohanna Mines and Watson and Philip, Final: British Building and Engineering Appliances, C. H. Ind. (Hdgs.), H. P. Bulmer Hdgs., W. Wood Group (Hdgs.), Williams, Symonds, King and United Gas Ind.

FRIDAY.—Interims: Denburs and Partner, Harris Lebus and Yule Catto, Final: Elliott Group, Rothmans Int. Vaguet Group and Wallis Fashion Group.

Alison Mitchell

Analyst lends support to major steel products group

While the world steel industry totters from one crisis to another, it is heartening to discover that a leading firm of brokers has something good to say for a major steel products group.

For the present, Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown confides its economic prediction that 1978 will be a year of consolidation. The brokers' analyst, Mr. David Hurst-Brown, would encourage purchases for long-term profits recovery below 25p where the prospective yield exceeds depreciation of 10 per cent. He recognizes that there are few immediate signs of a revival in trading conditions but he anticipates profits about £80m this year against £72.5m last year, and a further £19.5m in 1979.

Sterling's depreciation since the turn of the year will obviously help but among other specific bullish factors is the absence of the costly commission problem at the new rod-mill in Cardiff. The effect of this on profits has never been qualified officially but the broker believes that it was material in the context of the group as a whole. He also notes that the output of steel is being influenced by reduced operating costs following the closure of an old bar mill and that the selling price structure

may be stabilized by the Davison proposals.

At Brynbois in North Wales, Mr. Hurst-Brown feels that the outlook is "relatively good". Some 70 per cent of the plant's output is sold to other GKN subsidiaries and the external demand for special steels is growing faster than that of some steels and the world market place is thus less competitive.

Brokers' views

Rowe & Pitman recognizes of course that GKN's heavy capital investment in steel melting and re-rolling equipment at a time of deep recession in the steel industry has inflicted a major setback on the group's corporate strategy. Equally crucial was the failure, despite earlier optimism, to acquire the German automotive component manufacturer Sachs.

As the broker remarks "apart from long-term strategic advantages, this acquisition would have immediately shifted the centre of gravity of the group away from steel towards the more buoyant automotive industry." Currently accounting for 57 per cent of the total surplus on trading,

automotive components would have contributed more than 65 per cent of GKN's profits.

It is more likely, the broker observes, that the group will increase its investment in overseas manufacturing although "it would seem unlikely by large scale acquisition." GKN would pursue this objective by increasing investment in existing operations, by greenfield site projects and by relatively small acquisitions. Europe and North America would be the main areas of interest.

As to the 25 per cent stake in Sachs, disposal would realize considerably more than the DM110m outlay.

The closure of loss-makers such as the industrial plant in the current year should lift the United Kingdom automotive component division and the recent fall in sterling should offset the squeeze on European earnings.

GKN's world leadership in the development of the constant velocity joint used in front wheel drive cars is seen as a bull point. Good growth potential exists in the manufacturing where a manufacturing presence will be established now that GKN is supplying the

United States Ford motor company with CV joints.

On a rather smaller scale, but growing fast, is Central & Sheerwood. Rowe, Rodd estimates that this year will rise to £6.3m, giving fully taxed earnings of 9.4p per share. For 1979, Mr. Gerald Kelly and Mr. Angus Sibley predict pre-tax profits of £7.5m which indicates earnings of 11.25p per share.

Key factors behind the brokers' enthusiasm are the manufacture of large dies for open cast, mineworking (where Central & Sheerwood is one of the few Western producers), the exclusive United Kingdom licence for the Cirokols (diesel engine) coke process and finally the foundry producing aluminium castings, chiefly for the motor business which is increasingly using aluminium to reduce vehicle weight.

"The shares have convincingly outperformed the market since mid-1975," the brokers point out, "with the price moving in a well defined upward trend. Though some consolidation may take place at current levels, we feel that the shares should continue to move ahead with accompanying relative strength."

Ray Maughan

It pays to be small

Contrary to popular belief, senior management employed by smaller companies can earn salaries as high as, if not higher than, those of their counterparts in the big concerns.

A survey of top management remuneration in engineering, oil and chemicals, and industrial holding companies, compiled by Keyser Ullmann, the merchant bankers' firm, found that a quarter of the highest paid directors (excluding the chairman) employed by firms turning over less than £15m a year earned between £18,750 and £38,750 a year. This compared favourably with similar salaries in all but the very biggest concerns turning over £100m a year or more.

There was a big variation in the remuneration of the highest paid directors. The lowest earnings figure recorded in the survey of 9,000 individuals and 250 companies was £9,875, while the highest was £122,269 paid to the chairman of the Advest Group, who waived £72,750 of this "in order to comply with government pay policy."

During last year 42 per cent of the highest paid directors surveyed received an increase of between 1 and 10 per cent. But there was a large fluctuation in the gains made by the others because an estimated 50 per cent had their remuneration linked to company performance.

*Top Management Remuneration, published by Keyser Ullmann Limited, Remuneration Services, 25 Milk Street, London EC2 8JE (£30).

Sweden's 'surplus' steelworkers

Björn Wahlström, president of Swedish Steel, the Swedish basic steel producing group formed to revive the flagging fortunes of the country's heavy steel industry, has been facing problems similar to those faced by Sir Charles Willers at the British Steel Corporation.

SSAB, in which the Swedish state has a 50 per cent interest, is undertaking a rationalization programme at its plants with a consequential loss of 4,000 jobs, many of them in communities heavily dependent on steel making. There will be new investment, as with BSC and over a ten year period as the new investment comes on stream the net job loss is likely to be around 2,000.

Mr. Wahlström (who admits that the new company has learnt a great deal from BSC's experience) and his colleagues have had to deal with Swedish Metal Workers Union leaders on the way in which the reorganization is to be carried through. The negotiations resulted in a detailed document on personnel policy which Metal Workers Union leaders have hailed as an important breakthrough—even by Swedish labour relations standards.

Wahlström and Alan Larsson, a former junior minister in the former Social Democratic Government and now a key official in the Metal Workers' Union, talk not of redundancies but of "surplus personnel".

The aim of the package agreed by the two sides is to ensure job security for those identified as surplus to labour

requirements within the company, a principle enshrined in existing Swedish employment legislation. (It which Larsson played a formative role while in government.)

The all pervasive computer is in use to assist workers in finding new jobs. In the case of the Swedish steel world which the SSAB personnel agreement provides, key workers (usually in-plant officials of the union) are being trained to operate a computer terminal which is linked to the central computer of the Labour Market Board.

Details of a worker's age, marital status, length of service in the steel company, his skills and additional qualifications will be punched out by his trained operator at his own works and transmitted to the central computer.

Eventually each county in Sweden will be linked to the central computer and it will transmit back to the steelworks (or other industrial undertakings which are linked to the central network) details of vacancies throughout Sweden which are suitable for a worker's qualifications and wishes.

A big problem which Swedish industry has faced in recent years has been the growing reluctance of workers to move from one part of the country to another. However, the employers' organization, the Government and the unions have been attaching great importance to the whole question of retraining both within individual companies and government establishments.

In fact, although overall visible unemployment in Sweden is hovering at about 2 per cent, there is a hidden unemployment problem in the retraining and redeployment included, the true figure is at least double.

Under the terms of the personnel policy agreed at SSAB, surplus personnel will be transferred to a special organization where they will be given work or education according to their requirements and wishes.

As part of the overall plan, SSAB has halted all recruitment and any vacancies which arise are to be filled through internal recruitment. Outside appointments will only be allowed in cases where a candidate with sufficient qualifications is not available either within SSAB or when steps cannot be taken to provide an internal applicant with supplementary education within a reasonable period of time.

Apart from the computer link the steel group is also establishing an internal employment exchange to facilitate internal recruitment and use of existing personnel.

The Metal Workers Union is attempting now to secure a similar labour package as part of the hoped-for reorganization of the steel industry. Plans for this date have been in trouble because of the reluctance of the Government to take an equity stake in the proposed new company.

Peter Hill

Lennons down 10pc but outlook is encouraging

Pressure on margins from the supermarket "price war" has knocked profits of Lennons Group from the peak of £1.6m reached in 1976-77. Despite a 9.6 per cent rise in sales to £64.1m, pre-tax profits of the Merseyside-based group are down 10 per cent to £1.48m for the year to April 1. The board has declared a final dividend of 1.84p gross, giving a total of 2.47p, against 2.27p.

Mr. Denis Lennon, the chairman, says that the outlook for the current year is more encouraging as management accounts are showing better margins on food, which will give a lift, to profits in the clothing and footwear divisions. The share of the market, the board has the utmost confidence in the performance of the wines and spirits subsidiary.

To spite of this, the group's shares dipped 1p to 31p, on the news that the group's turnover for the first six months of this year of Carrefour Super-

marché in Paris, rose to 4,300m francs (about £472.2m) from 3,800m francs in the same 1977 period.

Including other French stores more than 60 per cent owned by Carrefour, turnover rises to around 4.3m francs.

Margins dip at Int Distillers

Grand Metropolitan's offshoot, International Distillers & Vintners, managed a 4 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £7.9m over the six months to March 31, although sales went up 10 per cent to £194.6m. At the attributable level profits were £3.4m, against £3.1m.

George Wills plans to double dividend

At the annual meeting of George Wills & Sons (Holdings), the international trading group, the chairman, Mr. Jack Reynolds, said: "All divisions are continuing to show satisfactory progress with the exception of the international commodity section where a temporary setback in profit-

ability has been experienced. Despite this, the board is confident that the profits for the current year will not be less than £750,000." Last year, pre-tax profit reached a record £987,000.

The Government's attitude to dividend limitation is still unclear, and it is, therefore, impossible to make firm commitments with regard to its future dividend policy. Subject to this being satisfactorily resolved, however, it is our intention to double the current level of distribution during the next twelve months.

"On our present budgeted profit this increased dividend would still be covered 2.5 times. The situation will be reviewed at the earliest possible opportunity."

Texada-Dampier talks

A major rationalization of the Australian salt industry is likely to be the outcome of talks between Texada Mines and Dampier Salt. Broken Hill Proprietary and Conzinc Riozinto Australia are the major shareholders in both.

No final agreement has been reached but BHP and CRA say their consolidating the production of the two salt companies would result in cost-savings and greater reliability of supplies.

The contract with C. Inch, Marubeni Corporation, and Nishio-Iwai, the main customers, will not be affected, Texada and Dampier are the leading solar salt companies in Australia. But operate in Western Australia, and the state government has participated in the discussions.

Gough Cooper

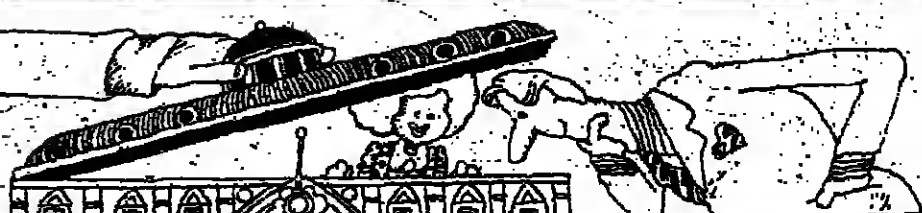
Gough Cooper has sustained a net attributable loss after paying a maintained gross interim dividend of 3p per share. Chief culprit in the pre-tax downturn from £579,000 to £265,000 in the six months ended March 31 was the contract housing division which suffered a £301,000 deficit against earlier profits of £112,000. Chairman John Boardman reveals that the group has withdrawn from this market "until such time as margins improve."

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

1000

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No
Price

Public & Educational



NORTHUMBERLAND AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY Prudhoe Hospital, Prudhoe, Northumberland HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN (ANGLICAN)

(WHOLE TIME)

This is a new and challenging post for a large hospital for the Northumbrian area. The post is available on a full-time basis. Salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £12,000 per annum. Job specification, application form and further particulars are available from the Area Personnel Officer, Northumbrian Area Health Authority, 100, Colinton Road, Newcastle NE5 1JF. Telephone 0632 42111. Closing date for receipt of applications: August 8, 1978.

MUSEUM OF LONDON ASSISTANT KEEPER/ SENIOR ASSISTANT KEEPER (Modern Department)

The person appointed will be required to take part in the general work of the Department which covers the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Salary will be in the range of £10,000 to £12,000 per annum. Job specification, application form and further particulars are available from the Director, Museum of London, 62, Whitehall, London EC2Y 4EH. Closing date for receipt of applications: 24th July 1978.

ROTHAMSTED
FELLOWSHIPS

University of Cape Town

Applications are invited for

the following posts:

SENIOR LECTURER

IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

This post, which falls within

the Department of Computer

Science, is a full-time post

and will be held in the

Department of Computer

Science, University of Cape

Town. The successful

candidate will be required

to teach and supervise

students in the field of

computer science. The

post is available on a

full-time basis. Salary

will be in the range of

£10,000 to £12,000 per

annum. Job specification,

application form and

further particulars are

available from the

Director, University of

Cape Town, Private Bag

115, Rondebosch, 7700.

Closing date for receipt

of applications is 1st

August 1978.

Applications should be

sent to the Director,

University of Cape Town,

Private Bag 115, Rondebosch,

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MUSEUM OF LONDON KEEPER OF THE PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN DEPARTMENT

The person appointed will be responsible for the acquisition, maintenance and use of collections and research in the Prehistoric and Roman periods in London. The successful candidate will be a graduate with specialist knowledge in the field and will be required to undertake research in the field. The Museum Association is an advanced. Salary within the scale £5,830-£10,000 per annum. Further details are available from: The Director, Museum of London, 62, Whitehall, London EC2Y 4EH. Closing date for receipt of applications: 24th July 1978.

MUSEUM OF LONDON (RECORDS) ASSISTANT KEEPER SENIOR ASSISTANT KEEPER

The person appointed will be responsible for the records service of the Museum. The successful candidate will be a graduate with specialist knowledge in the field and will be required to undertake research in the field. The Museum Association is an advanced. Salary within the scale £5,830-£10,000 per annum. Further details are available from: The Director, Museum of London, 62, Whitehall, London EC2Y 4EH. Closing date for receipt of applications: 24th July 1978.

City of London Polytechnic

SENIOR LECTURER/
LECTURER

GRADUATE IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the

following posts:

SENIOR LECTURER

IN SOCIOLOGY

This post, which falls within

the Department of Sociology,

is a full-time post and will

be held in the Department

of Sociology, City of London

Polytechnic. The successful

candidate will be required

to teach and supervise

students in the field of

sociology. The post is

available on a full-time

basis. Salary will be in

the range of £10,000 to

£12,000 per annum. Job

specification, application

form and further particu-

lars are available from the

Director, City of London

Polytechnic, 100, Abchurch

Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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100, Abchurch Lane, London

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHAEOLOGYLECTURESHIP IN
ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for

the following post:

LECTURESHIP IN

ARCHAEOLOGY

This post, which falls within

the Department of Archaeology,

is a full-time post and will

be held in the Department

of Archaeology, University of

York. The successful

candidate will be required

to teach and supervise

students in the field of

archaeology. The post is

available on a full-time

basis. Salary will be in

the range of £10,000 to

£12,000 per annum. Job

specification, application

form and further particu-

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York, 100, Abchurch Lane,

London EC4N 3DF.

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Abchurch Lane, London

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Abchurch Lane

